THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Train and Tonga Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA,
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the Bombay Gazette Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,805 NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1889.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO'S WHISKIES.
OLD, MATURE, AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve.
"Heart Hestle Whisky"
"Scotch Whisky"
"Glenrosalie"
"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish"
Examine cork, label, and capsule of each bottle.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captain.	Friday, 1889.
R.I. KAISAR-I-HIND	6280 700	G. W. Atkinson	27th Dec.
ASSAM	3038 500	G. W. F. Browne	3rd Jan. 1890
R.I. THAMES	4113 800	W. A. Seaton	10th "
M.I. MIRZAPORE	3949 650	R. Harvey	17th "
R.I. GANGES	4206 800	T. L. Alderton	24th "
ASSAM	3038 500	G. W. F. Browne	31st "
R.I. ORIENTAL	5000 1000	R. Stewart	7th Feb.
SIAM	3041 500	H. T. Weigholl	14th "
R.I. CLYDE	4136 800	J. L. Parfitt	21st "
ASSAM	3038 500	G. W. F. Browne	28th "
R.I. PENINSULAR	5500 1000	W. J. Webber	7th Mar.
SIAM	3041 500	H. T. Weigholl	14th "
R.I. BUTLEJ	4305 900	W. D. Worcester	21st "
ASSAM	3038 500	G. W. F. Browne	28th "
R.I. MASSILIA	4018 1000	C. Fraser	4th Apr.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captain	On or about 1890.
MIRZAPORE	3913 650	R. Harvey	13th Mar.
ORIENTAL	5503 1000	R. Stewart	12th Apr.
PENINSULAR	5503 1000	W. J. Webber	14th M'y.

The Steamers marked R.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London, by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A Special Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.
Heavy baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a. m. on day of sailing.

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Vessels.	Tons. H. P.	Captain.	On or about 1889.
CLYDE	4136 800	J. L. Parfitt	19th Dec.
PENINSULAR	5500 1000	W. J. Webber	2nd Jan. '90.
BUTLEJ	4305 900	W. D. Worcester	16th Jan.
MASSILIA	4018 1000	C. Fraser	30th "

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
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Bombay, 6th December 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

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FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Steamers.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay.

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
PO			10th Jan. 1890.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Feb. 1890.
MARTALAR RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th Feb. 1890.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th Mar. 1890.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st April 1890.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 150, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG:

Steamer.	To sail.
BIDASTON	On the 8th January 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Success House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 20, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	...F. Baron	4,600	750	5th Jan. '90
POSEIDON	...Lessich	4,600	600	24th Feb. '90

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. [illegible]
RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:	1st Class.	2nd Class.	
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 900	Rs. 540.	

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

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Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 2[illegible] and BRINDISI on the 29th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free of charge by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

EXTRA STEAMER TO TRIESTE:
The Co.'s s.s. THISBE Capt. Mahoditch will be despatched to Trieste, calling at Suez Port Said and Ancona, on the 28th inst. evening.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDAH, MASSOWA, SUAKIN, JEDDAH, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
KLEKTRA	...A. Lussich	4 000	600	10th Jan. 90

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MEDUSA	...G. Messel	3,500	550	14th Jan. 90

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Success House, 60, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 23rd Dec. 1889.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY. FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES. TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s.s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 12th January 1890 at 3 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway fare from Marseilles to London.
A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.
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29, Esplanade Road.

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FIRST-CLASS PASSAGES ON VERY MODERATE TERMS.

S. S. "LYCIA," 3,139 tons, B. Fletcher, Lieut R. N. R. Commander carrying a Doctor and Stewardess. Cabins amidship and Electric Light. for Plymouth or Liverpool at the end of December. ply to
Messrs. KILLICK NIXON, and Co., Agents, MacIver Line,
34, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commanders.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
[illegible]ON HALL	...S. Fowler	1,600	400	4th Jan. '90

[illegible]-class Steamers have good accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates, but carry no Surgeon and Stewardess.
For further particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
[illegible]y, Dec. 13, 1889.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. THE SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s. s. "SWORDS-MAN," 1,134 tons, Capt. DIETLEFSEN. will sail as above on 27th December. [illegible]ssage apply to
[illegible]RAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

[illegible]PORTANT NOTICE. [illegible]ASSENGER SEASON, 1889-90.

[illegible]COOK & SON have pleasure to call the attention of Members of the [illegible]who may desire to take advantage of the improved Second Saloon [illegible]mpany's Vessels, to their [illegible]war[illegible] bookings, by which [illegible]re are registered, and [illegible]d grouped together in [illegible] sailing of Steamers [illegible]'s "Oriental Travel-[illegible]Code, post free on [illegible]ON, [illegible]BAY, [illegible]alcutta.

[illegible]BERS.
[illegible]KED by P. [illegible]ther steamers [illegible]amisation. A [illegible]nd full particulars [illegible]dlay's Hand-[illegible]ce.
[illegible], BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED) Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m. on 29th December, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.
S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 25th December.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 26th December, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.
S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 11th January.

FOR RANGOON.
THE S. S. BYCULLA, 1,464 tons, on or about 15th January.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.
THE S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 21st December.
THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 25th December.

The undersigned are prepared to accept Marine Risks on the Indian Imperial Marine Insurance Company, Ld.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 23th December, 1889. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	T.R.	Commander.	To sail.
M. BRITANNIA	3069	Thos. Mitchell	9th Jan.
M. NUBIA	3551	F. Blight	21st "
M. ARABIA	3144	J. Laird	8th Feb.
L. HISPANIA	3390	G. Abray	25th "
M. ARABIA	3500	Wm. Russell	11th Mar.
L. PERSIA	3547	R. Hutchison	29th "
M. BRITANNIA	3069	Thos. Mitchell	12th April.
L. NUBIA	3551	F. Blight	26th "
L. ARABIA	3544	J. Laird	17th May.
M. HISPANIA	3390	G. Abray	31st "

Steamers marked L proceed to Liverpool direct; those marked M to Marseilles only; steamers marked M. go to Liverpool via Marseilles and book passengers for both ports. Passengers by the Marseilles steamers can book through to London (overland from Marseilles). Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for first-class passengers. All the state-rooms are on the upper deck. For further particulars apply to
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CRYSTALLIZED Pears, Apricots, Cherries, Greengages, Mixed Fruits, and Ginger,

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Figs in Layers ..... Per Box	1 2
Muscatel Raisins.....Large Bottles, each	2 0
Raisins and Almonds..... " "	2 4
Very Finest French Prunes.....1lb. Jar	1 2
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A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.
The Bungalow, which has been recently built and named "La Belle Vue," is situated on an elevation, on Khandalla way, commanding an excellent view, and is laid out with a splendid Garden and Fernery.
On due notice being given to the Manager, he is prepared to arrange all necessaries for shooting or picnic parties, or riding or driving excursions.
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IT IS generally admitted that the climate of India is trying to all constitutions and we have much pleasure in calling attention to one of the simplest, yet most effectual, preparations yet dispensed. He refer to
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THIS preparation has been before the public for many years and has steadily gained in popular favour. These Bitters contain a suitable quantity of Quinine in each dose, combined with the active principles of other well-known medicinal plants, viz., Gentian, Lavender, Burdock, Sarsaparilla, Saffron, and Dandelion, mixed scientifically and in happy proportions, thereby forming a Tonic Bitter *positively unequalled.*
The QUININE are not recommended to cure "all ills that flesh is heir to," but they are strongly recommended as a bracing, invigorating, and agreeable "pick-me-up."
The QUININE BITTERS give tone.
QUININE BITTERS strengthen the system.
QUININE BITTERS improve the appetite and make a man feel that he has nerves of steel.
QUININE BITTERS give new heart and "go" to all who have lost strength and spirit through long illness, such as fevers or constant residence in hot countries.
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QUININE BITTERS steady the nerves, as patients who have suffered from sleeplessness arising from over-exertion and anxiety frequently testify.
QUININE BITTERS reduce the temperature, and consequently reduce thirst, and are a specific against fevers.
QUININE BITTERS are purely vegetable, and are suitable to all ages, from the infant to the adult, and are peculiarly adapted to delicate females.
Ladies compelled to live in hot climates like India cannot readily conceive the benefits derivable from this preparation.
The great secret of the success of GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS is that many people who dare not take *Quinine* can take it in its present combination with other medicinal plants without producing headache or other unpleasantness.
QUININE BITTERS are confidently recommended to Clergymen, Officers, Civil Servants, Lawyers, Merchants, and Professional Men generally who have to devote themselves to Study and Brain Work. To Clerks, Shop Assistants, Sempstresses, and all who Work Long Hours in Close Rooms.
TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE FIELD, TO THE SAILORS OF THE DEEP, TO THE SHEPHERDS OF THE BUSH, WE STRONGLY RECOMMEND THEM;
They give
STRENGTH TO THE WEAK,
HEALTH TO THE SICK,
and
ENJOYMENT IN LIFE TO ALL.

"QUININE BITTERS"—NOTHING MORE.
Once upon a midnight dreary, ill in bed quite weak and weary,
With sleeplessness, lone spirits, and indigestion sore;
While I strove in vain at napping, suddenly there came a tapping,
As of some one gently rapping—rapping at my chamber door!
"It's Doctor Draughts, I muttered, "tapping at my chamber door."
'T was the Doctor, nothing more.
Oh distinctly I remember; it was in the bleak December,
And in every single member of my body pains I bore;
Eagerly I wished the morrow—vainly had I sought to borrow
From drugs surcease of sorrow—sorrow for my pains, galore:
And I asked if I should ever be as healthy as before:
Quoth the Doctor—"Never more!"
"Your chest is sad, that's certain; your neuralgia's always hurting,
And your liver is a sluggish that life's to you a bore;
And your heart's so bad at boating that in vain you're sleep entreating,
While from weakness even now you perspire from every pore"—
But, Doctor, when shall I be fit to pass the threshold of my door?"
Quoth the Doctor—"Never more!"
Presently my soul grew stronger; hesitating then no longer:
"Nurse, send for GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS, implore!"
And the fact is, after tapping one bottle I was napping
In the sweet refreshing napping I had known in days of yore;
And with neuralgia, palpitation, indigestion, and bronchitis,
I was troubled never more!
Now, to all within my hearing, who are now these ailments fearing,
I will give the good advice I received myself before:
See that Evans' stamp's unbroken, and the bottle bears the token
Of "GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS," so well known and praised of yore.
Merely this, and nothing more.

FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS.
WE are particularly anxious to caution the public against the attempts of some members of the trade to pass substitutes or even counterfeits of our preparation. Ask plainly for GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS, and see that the name GWILYM EVANS is on label, capsule, and bottle. Every bottle sent out of the laboratory is prepared according to his recipe and under his direct management. Sold in bottles at Re. 1 and Rs. 2 by all chemists and native dealers in patent medicines.
N.B.—Every bottle is capsuled and each capsule bears the words "GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS."
SPECIAL AGENTS:—
Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ld.; TREACHER & Co., Ld., PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.; THOMSON & TAYLOR.
Messrs. HIRJIBHAI MOOLJEE, BURJEE MOOLJEE F. S. MADON, J. BROTHERS (Madras.)
Any persons desiring to see a list of bona fide testimonials will receive copy on application to any of the Chemists and Druggists in Bombay.
Reference for the above can be made to
Mr. NARSILAL DAMODERDAS MAPARA,
No. 7, 3rd BHOIWADA, BOMBAY.
Or QUININE BITTERS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited, Ilkeley, S. Wales.

XMAS AND NEW YEAR

NOVELTIES! NOVELTIES!! NOVELTIES!!!

IMPORTANT!
Before deciding on your CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR GIFTS, do NOT FAIL to inspect the really Superb and Artistic Designs now on view at Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld.
The GEM and GOLD Jewellery is unsurpassed for large selection, beauty of design, and moderate prices.
Messrs. MARCKS and Co., Ld., are also showing some very pretty WRISTLET Watches, which have a reputation for moderate price, combined with thoroughly sound movements.

			Rs. a.
Ladies' Gold Keyless Watch, fine movement and with Engraved back ...from			45 0
Ditto	ditto	in Silver .....from	28 0
Ditto	ditto	in Nickel Silver .....from	20 0

The Wristlets for above, cost Rs. 2-8 extra.
An extensive stock of well-selected useful Jewellery, suitable for LADIES and GENTLEMEN, including various patterns in Gold-handled Penknives, Compasses Charms, Pencils, Silver Cigar and Cigarette Cases, Match Boxes, Ash Trays, &c., &c.
The stock of GOLD CHAINS, BROOCHES, BANGLES is very extensive, and consists of all the best patterns.
The SILVER and ELECTRO WARE and CUTLERY is Magnificent—thoroughly well selected, and of the best Sheffield Manufacture and at Sheffield Prices.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE

MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S
"STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE"
IS the best Pianoforte ever constructed for the Indian climate. It has all the good qualities of the world-famed "Grand Sympathetic Square," which the Makers, after years of research, trials, and alterations, have succeeded in transforming to the Most Perfect Piano specially made for extremes of climate like that of India.
Notwithstanding the transformation has been effected at considerable outlay, it has been decided not to increase the Price, which will be the same as that of the Grand Sympathetic Square, viz.
FOR CASH RS. 780.
Twelve monthly-hire payments... ... ...Rs. 72 per month.
Twenty-four do. do. ... ...
Zinc-lined packing case ... .
The weight of the Piano when packed complete is 11
ADDRESS:
MARCKS & COMPA[illegible]
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PIANOFOR[illegible]
MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, STUTTGART,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES,

NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS.
IN NUMEROUS VARIETIES.
ALL our various Departments have now been replenished with the most splendid selections of NEW and NOVEL GOODS.
BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. LORD REAY, H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, AND THE VICEROY OF INDIA,
P. VUCCINO AND CO.,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
58, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.
Studio Open for Portraiture from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO. LD.

ELLWOOD'S PATENT SUN HATS AND HELMETS.
ANDRES AND CHRISTY'S DOUBLE TERAI HATS.
HAWKE'S REGULATION DOE HELMETS.
EFFECTIVE AGAINST THE SUN,
SPECIAL VENTILATION,
MODERATE IN PRICE,
SUPERIOR QUALITY,
BECOMING SHAPES,
FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
CIVIL AND MILITARY OUTFITTERS.
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

PILSENER BEER.

KAISER BREWERY.
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.
N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the label without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.
OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMEGAR, Sub-Agent.
Upcountry Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment to Agency.
On usual Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE
FISK JUBILEE SINGERS
Ten Colored Vocalists from
U. S. A.
will commence a
SHORT SEASON
OF THEIR
UNIQUE,
INIMITABLE,
and POPULAR CONCERTS,
IN THE
FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE
HALL, BOMBAY
ON
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 1st 1890
NEW YEAR'S DAY
WITH A CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
EVERY EVENING.

THE FISK JUBILEE SINGERS, consisting of ten Vocalists and a Pianist, was organized in October 1871, from among the students of a Freedman's School, in Nashville Tenn, U. S. A., and during the first eight years of their organization, they established Fisk University at Nashville at a cost of more than £30,000.

The Company are now making a trip round the World in their own interests, and have just completed a tour of Australasia (extending over three years) with unparalelled success, and now purpose making a tour of India, China, and Japan, before returning to America.

Their programmes are chiefly made up of the UNIQUE and INIMITABLE SLAVE SONGS or SPIRITUALS, which were COMPOSED and SUNG by the former SLAVES of AMERICA prior to emancipation.

VARIED BY
SOLOS!
GLEES!!
QUARTETTES, &c. ! ! !
BY
MODERN COMPOSERS.

The Singers have had the honour of singing in the presence of
HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA,
AND
SEVEN of the OTHER CROWNED HEADS of EUROPE,
FOUR of the PRESIDENTS of the UNITED STATES
AND
SIX of the GOVERNORS of AUSTRALASIA

Plan and tickets may be obtained from MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO.'S, LIMITED.
Full particulars will be duly advertised.
READ THEIR CIRCULAR
THE FISK JUBILEE SINGERS!

EXTRACTS FROM PRESS CRITICISMS.

"They excel in trueness of intonation, exactness of blending, and expressive rendering."—*Saginaw Courier Mich.*

"Success is too colourless a word to adequately describe the advent of the Jubilee Singers."—*Banbury Guardian, England.*

"Cultivated musicians and uncultivated hearers are alike delighted with their sweet strains."—*Ayr Advertiser, Scotland.*

"There was never singing more intensely dramatic than this, for there was never singing more sincere."—*New York Tribune.*

"At times the notes roll out with a cadence and deep-toned melody of accordant bells, again they fall into the low-voiced sweetness of soughing winds."—*Bay City Daily Tribune, Mich.*

"From the Queen of the Realm downwards, all who have heard them speak in the same unqualified terms of the choice quality of the entertainment."—*Irish Times, Dublin.*

"With a full recollection of the three finest choirs in Europe—Mr Henry Leslie's late choir, the Dom choir at Berlin, and the Papal at the Sistine Chapel—we assert that, in the matter of absolute accuracy of intonation and finished gradation of tone, the Fisk Singers may take their place beside them. They produce an almost magical result. The more any one knows of music, the more will he find their music luminously suggestive."—*Daily Telegraph, Melbourne.*

"Their songs all belong to real, not imitation,, negro minstrelsy—*The Argus, Melbourne.*

"Their wonderful skill was put to the severest test when they attempted "Home Sweet Home" before auditors who had heard these same household words from the lips of Jenny Lind and Parepa, yet those emancipated boudswomen rendered that dear old song with a power and pathos *never surpassed.*"

"I have enjoyed a rich and happy treat."—The late LORD SHAFTESBURY.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. "CLAN MACDONALD," arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Prince's Dock.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds, the Steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever.

All CLAIMS must be presented for settlement within a reasonable time of the consumer's arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 23rd Dec. 1889.

THE ALBERT PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered office of the Company, No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 4th day of January 1890, at 3-30 p.m. To transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet made up to 30th June 1889.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the Current Year, and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JEHUNGHEER HORMUSJI & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 25th December, 1889.
N.B.—The Transfer Books will be closed from 1st to 4th January 1890.

NOTICE.

In the matter of the estate of WILLIAM JAMES BEST, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the estate of WILLIAM JAMES BEST, formerly of Bombay, Exchange Broker, deceased, who died at No. 15, Fitzroy Square, in England, on or about the 6 the day of May 1889, and Letters of Administration of whose property and credits were granted on the 13th day of December 1889 by the High Court at Bombay to EDWARD LOUIS BARTON, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said administrator at his office in the new Oriental Bank Corporation Buildings, Rampart Row, in Bombay, on or before the 15th day of January 1890 at the expiration of which time the administrator will hand over the assets to the person or persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of the deceased, or having property in their hands belonging to the same are required to pay their debts, or hand over such property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 16th day of December 1889.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, OWEN,
Solicitors, High Court.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882
and
In the matter of the PRINCE OF WALES SPINNING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.
THE PRINCE OF WALES SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED.....Petitioners.

THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE Bayley has by an Order dated the 16th day of December 1889 appointed Mr. L. N. Banajee to be official Liquidator of the above-named Company.—Dated this 23rd day of December 1889.

THAKURDAS, DHARAMSI & CAMA.
Attorneys for the Petitioners and Official Liquidator.

VICTORIA GARDENS.

FROM the beginning of the New Year entrance fees will be charged for admission to the Victoria Gardens as follows :—

	From 6 A.M. to 4 P.M.	From 4 P.M. to Closing Time.
TUESDAY.....	One anna	Two annas.
THURSDAY.....	do.	do.
SATURDAY.....	do.	Four annas.

For admission on the other days in the week (except Sundays) and on certain public holidays no fees will be charged.

Season tickets from Rs. 5 available for 1890, including Sundays can be obtained at the Gardens.

Persons of Rs. 100 and upwards will be entitled to free admission for life.

NOTE.—On the occasion of any special fete at the Gardens special charges (fees) will be charged.

E. C. T. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 14th Dec., 1889.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.
THE FASHIONABLE EVENING RESORT.
Brilliantly Gilding along.
The most Phenomenal Success on Record achieved by the Monarchs of Refined Minstrelsy,
HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY.
Who continue to Illuminate the above Temple of Mirth with their Inimitable
GREATER, GRANDER, AND BETTER THAN EVER
Presenting Special Features Unsurpassed.
New Songs, New Jokes, New Ballads.
New Witticisms.
EVERYTHING BRIGHT, BRILLIANT, AND NEW.
Admission as usual. Smiling begins 9 p.m.

NOTICE.—NO PERFORMANCE THIS EVENING CHRISTMAS EVE, but the
TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, 26th (Boxing Day.)

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS
GRAND NAVAL NIGHT.
Under the Patronage and Presence of
CAPTAIN C. R. ARBUTHNOT, R.N.
OFFICERS AND CREW OF H. M. WAR-SHIP MARINA.
FRIDAY 27th GILBERT'S BENEFIT.
SATURDAY 28th THE CROWING PINNACK THE BOSS.
THOS. P. HUDSON
Proprietor and Manager.

SWITCHBACK RAILWAY.
OPEN EVERY DAY, from 4 p.m. to 12.
ENTRANCE and RIDE, 4 Annas.
NEW ATTRACTIONS
opening of the
GRAND ORNATE
DANCING HALL,
ON TUESDAY, DECEMBER 31.
Dancing the Old Year Out, and the New Year in. The Band of the Marine Battalion will attend, and dancing will commence at 8 p.m.
ENTRANCE—
Gentlemen .....Rs. 2
Gentleman and Lady ..... „ 2

THE
COLUMBIA ELITE
ROLLER SKATING RINK
Opposite the Victoria Terminus.
NOW OPEN TO THE PUBLIC
From 5 to 7-30 and 8-30 to 11 p.m.
ADMISSION TUESDAY NIGHTS, 8 annas
Other Nights Re. 1 unless Otherwise Advertised.
ADMISSION EVENINGS 5 to 7-30,
TUESDAYS Re. 1; OTHER EVENINGS, 8 annas.
THE RINK IS ALSO OPEN EVERY MORNING EXCEPT SATURDAY
For PRACTICE for LADIES ONLY from 10 to 12-30.
TO THIS SESSION ADMISSION IS FREE.
SATURDAY MORNING, from 10 to 12-30, and SATURDAY AFTERNOON from 2 to 4. Children's Matinee. Children under 12 free, Adults 8 annas.
'XMAS DAY, Dec. 25th the Rink will be kept open all day for Ladies and Gentlemen, 10 to 12-30. Admission free; 2 to 4 Admission 8 annas.; 5 to 7-30, Admission 8c., 1; 8-30 to 11 Admission 8 annas.
On WEDNESDAY NIGHT, Dec. 25th at 9-45, Mr. GLOVER will run a Challenge Race of ONE MILE against the first and second man in the instructor's race. Mr. Glover will run the full mile, the other two will run half mile each.
FIRST GRAND FANCY DRESS and COSTUME CARNIVAL FRIDAY, January 10th 1890, names are now being registered at the Office.

RE HAJEE MIRZA NUZRULA BIN HAJEE MIRZA HUSSONALLI SHERAZEE, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons are warned and prohibited against purchasing or having any dealings concerning the immoveable property described below, forming portion of the Estate of the late HAJEE MIRZA NUZRULA bin HAJEE MIRZA HUSSONALLI, shirazee of Rangoon, deceased, except from and with J. E.G. Villa the Receiver of the Estate of the said Hajee Mirza Nuzrula bin Hajee Mirza Hussonalli Shirazee, appointed by the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon.

PARTICULARS OF THE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

All that piece of Goveramont land, together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon at Bhendy Bazar Cross Lane, or Parell Road Row, fronting the said Bhendy Bazar Cross Lane or Parell Road Row, on the north side thereof, containing by admeasurement 186 5-9 square yards, assessed in the Books of Assessor of Municipal Taxes under No. 72, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 91, new No. 7407, old Survey No. 1554, new Survey No. 1,020.—Dated this 24th day of December 1889.

HORE, CONROY, & BROWN,
Attorney's for the said Receiver.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP lately subsisting between ARDASIR NUSSERWANJEE MODY and JEHANGHIRJEE NUSSERWANJEE MODY as Merchants and Commission Agents at Bombay, under the Firm and Style of NUSSERWANJEE HOMONJEE MODY & Co., at Calcutta under the Firm and Style of BURJORJEE FRAMJEE & Co., and at Hongkong in China under the Firm and Style of NUSSERWANJEE MODY and Co. was on the 29th day of October 1889, DISSOLVED by MUTUAL CONSENT. All debts due to or owing by the said Firms will be received and paid by the said Ardasir Nusserwanjee Mody who alone will carry on the business lately carried on by the said partnership at Bombay under the name and style of Nusserwanjee Bomanjee Mody & Co. at Calcutta under the name and style of Burjorjee Framjee & Co., and at Hongkong in China under the name and style of Nusserwanjee Hajee Mody & Co. on his own sole responsibility.

WADIA & GHANDY,
Attorneys for Mr. Jehanghirjee Nusserwanjee Mody.
Bombay, 21th Dec. 1889.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT
LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL
ON THE WAY TO KHANDALLA
IS NOW OPEN AND READY FOR VISITORS UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

A First-class Hotel and splendidly situated on the Hill, with a good western and all round view and within an easy distance from the Railway Station.

Apply to the
MANAGER, LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.

J. NEUBERG.
5, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

From a long experience both practical and experimental as a general
TOBACCONIST

I am warranted in assuring my constituents and the
PUBLIC IN GENERAL
Of my ability to give entire satisfaction as to character and quality of my
SPECIALITIES
and stock in trade.

FRESH SUPPLIES.
ADDITIONAL BRANDS.
NEW CATALOGUE.
SMOKERS' REQUISITES.

Replete with all the latest novelties affording an unrivalled selection.

J. NEUBERG,
5 MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangement made for monthly payments in England.

BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC Transfers made and for that purpose Names and Addresses registered free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.

NEWTON'S "CHAHPORE" TEAS.

Further consignments of these
HIGH-CLASS TEAS
FROM THE KANGRA VALLEY TO HAND.

	Rs. a.	
† ORANGE PEKOE	1 2	per lb.
† UNIVERSAL MIXTURE	0 14	„
† PEKOE	0 13	„
† BROKEN PEKOE	0 12	„
† BROKEN TEA	0 10	„
FAMILY MIXTURE	0 8	„

† In handsome leaden packets of one pound each, and Chests of 5 and 10 lbs. each and upwards.

SPECIAL TERMS TO TRADERS, MESSES, and CLUBS.

PRESENTS FOR FRIENDS AT HOME.

A 2½-pound box of "Orange Pekoe" or "Universal Mixture" Tea sent to any address in the United Kingdom for Rs. 30 and Rs. 25 respectively. Cash paid here, *delivered free of all* charges, including duty at sixpence a pound. 5 and 10 lb. Boxes of either at proportionately higher rates.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,
Sole Agents.
32, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage 4 annas.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

LADY REAY'S GRAND FANCY FAIR AND FETE
will be held in the
OVAL,
Opposite the Secretariat,
on the following dates :—
26th, 27th and 28th February and 1st March 1890.

H. M. PHIPSON,
Honorary Secretary.
Countess of Dufferins's Fund, Bombay Branch.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on TUESDAY and THURSDAY, the 24th and 26th instant, these days being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, and on WEDNESDAY the 25th, being CHRISTMAS DAY.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PICTURES, &c., will be OPENED to the Public by H. E. THE GOVERNOR, on WEDNESDAY, 12th February, 1890, at the Secretariat.

On TUESDAY EVENING, 11th February, a CONVERSAZIONE will be held for a Private View of the Exhibition, open only to Members of the Society and Lady Friends.

The latest date for receiving Framed Pictures and other Exhibits, is February 3, 1890. For Prospectuses and other particulars, apply to the HONORARY SECRETARY,

L. R. W. FORREST,
Bombay.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

NEW CLASSES have been formed for fresh Students. Any who desire to attend are advised to make immediate application. Day and Evening work begins on FRIDAY, 3rd January 1890. Time Table and other information may be obtained on application by letter to the Principal at the Institute.

NOWROSJI. N. WADIA. Honorary Secretary.

INDIAN IMPERIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS to the above Company and are prepared to accept Marine risks on the most favorable terms.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE, & Co.,
Agents.

ESTATE LATE F. H. RICHMOND, P. W. T. B. AND N. W. RAILWAY.

ANY PERSON indebted to, or having claims against the above estate, will kindly intimate the same within one month, to the undersigned, after which date no claims will be entertained.

MRS. E. S. RICHMOND, Executrix.
Mrs. Richmond, Railway Quarters, Ajmere.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

THE RATE of INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one year is to-day INCREASED from 4½ per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Court of Directors,
J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.
Bombay, 1st June 1889.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY NOTICE.

THE latest date for receipt of TENDERS for CLOTHING, is extended from 6th to 20th December, 1889.

J. G. LINDSAY, Colonel, R.E.,
Agent and Chief Engineer.
Dharwar, 2nd December, 1889.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
MYSORE STATE RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

REDUCTION OF FIRST AND SECOND CLASS FARES

FROM and after 1st January 1890, the ordinary First-class Fare will be reduced from 18 to 12 pies per mile, and the ordinary Second-class Fare will be reduced from 9 to 6 pies per mile, upon this Railway.

Except in special circumstances and on special occasions, Return Tickets will not be issued.

JAS. CRAIK,
Traffic Manager.
Traffic Manager's Office, Dharwar, 16th December 1889.

ESTATE OF ROBERT WEIR, DECEASED.

ALL persons having claims against or being indebted to the above estate are requested, under section 42 of Act No. 28 of 1865, to send in their claims or Say the amounts owing by them, as the case may be, to the undersigned as the Administrator in Bombay to the above estate, of the Agra Bank, Limited, Bombay, within one month from this date, after which the assets belonging to the Estate will be remitted to the executrix in England, having regard only to claims of which notice has been received.—Dated this 3rd day of December 1889.

J. GREENWOOD,
Administrator.

WARWICK, ENGLAND.—A Lady residing in this place, who has had much experience in the management of children (having worked over ten years in children's hospitals), desires to receive as boarders children of any age whose parents live in India. There are good boys' and girls' school in the town, and a good Kindergarten school. The place is healthy, and there are excellent doctors. For references apply to

E. H. MOSCARDI, Esqr., C.S., Dhulia.

THE BOMBAY WOOLLEN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

THE above Company is now prepared to SUPPLY BLANKETS, BROAD-CLOTHS, and other WOOLLEN GOODS, in all colours and dimensions. Samples and prices on application to the undersigned.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

THE BOMBAY, POONA AND MAHABLESHWAR LIVERY STABLE COMPANY, LIMITED,

WILL convey Passengers from Poona to Mahableshwar direct, and from Wathar to Mahableshwar, during the approaching Christmas Holidays, at a fare and a half, both journeys inclusive. This arrangement to have effect from this day.

By order,
COOWERJEE ARDASHIR & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 17th Dec. 1889.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. COWASJEE FAKIRJEE PAREL WALLA has contracted to sell the undermentioned property. Any and all person or persons having any claim in or to the said property or any part or parts thereof, by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise, is and are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office, No. 37, Medows street, Fort, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim, and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the east side of Dhunji Dinagaria Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 14 feet in breadth and ten sticks (hathis) in length, or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the east by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the west by the said Dhunji Dinagaria Street, on or towards the north by the property of Pallonji Cama, and on or towards the south by the property of Parsee Eduljee Mistry, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes, under street No. 93 and ward No. 685, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Cowasjee Fakirjee Parelwalla.—Dated the 18th day of December 1889.

PESTONJEE & RUSTIM,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

SALE OF THE BOMBAY SAW MILL MACHINERY.

THE UNDERSIGNED is prepared to receive up to and including the 15th day of January next, Tenders for purchase in one lot of the ENGINE MACHINERY and TOOLS, belonging to the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited (now in liquidation), and now lying on the Company's premises at Tank Bunder, Bombay, and also for the purchase (in another lot) of one overhead 6-ton travelling crane, 50 feet span, to run out 150 feet, with power and hand gear, containing transfers travelling trolly and elevating chains complete, also lying on the said premises. No tenders will be received after the above date.

2. The party or parties whose tenders may be accepted shall pay to the undersigned 25 per cent. of the purchase-money immediately on the acceptance of his or their tenders being notified to him or them, and shall pay the balance within one week from the date of payment of the advance, and shall remove the machinery from the aforesaid premises within four weeks from the date of acceptance of his or their tenders.

3. Particulars regarding the articles to be sold can be had on application to the undersigned at his office, at 3, Tamarind Lane, Bombay, care of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co., or to his Solicitors, Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, at their office, in the Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.

J. I. MURRAY,
Trustee for the Debenture-holders of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited.
Bombay, 13th November 1889.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act 1866." Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of, or otherwise having any claims upon or against the estate of His Royal Highness—MOTAMAD-UD-DOWLAH-E FARHAD MIRZA late of Teheran in Persia, Mahomedan, deceased, (who died at Teheran on or about the 31st day of July 1888 and Letters of Administration with the said Will annexed of whose property and credits were on the 4th day of December 1889 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to Augustus Ayshford Conroy and Richard Sneade Brown of Bombay, attorneys of the said Court, and two of the constituted attorneys of HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS MOTAMAD-UD-DOWLAH-E SULTANOVEIS MIRZA, the executor named in the said Will for his use and benefit, and limited until he shall shall obtain Probate of the said Will granted to him to have effect throughout the Bombay Presidency) are required to send to the undersigned Solicitors for the said AUGUSTUS AYSHFORD CONROY and RICHARD SNEADE BROWN on their behalf at their office No. 3, Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay in writing their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased so as to reach the said office on or before the 1st day of February 1890; as after that date the said Augustus Ayshford Conroy and Richard Sneade Brown as such administrators, will pay or remit the assets of the said deceased then in their hands to His Royal Highness the said Motamad-ud-Dowlah-e and Sultan Oveis Mirza as the person thereto entitled, or will otherwise proceed to administer the said assets, having regard only to the claims of which the said Administrators shall then have notice as aforesaid, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated this 10th day of December 1889.

HORE, CONROY & BROWN.
Administrator's Solicitors.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.

These HOTELS are splendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Igutpuri.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND—£1,05,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

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DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

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HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL .....£3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32 Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

X. CASTELLI,
Rampart Row, W. Manager.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
LIMITED.
PAID-UP CAPITAL..... $ 584,400.
REST..... „ 152,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest :—
FIXED, for 12 months .....5 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ .....4 per cent.
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.
INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts, daily balance.
DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWALS. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.
A Baggage and Agency Department in London has been added for the convenience of Eastern Constituent, and West End Branch has been opened at 25, Cockspurs St, Trafalgar Square.

G. W. F. PLAYFAIR,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS :
Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. on daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.
Terms for shorter periods on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Acting Agent.
Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mangoo Lane Calcutta

THE NATIONAL MORTGAGE BANK, Ld.
BOMBAY.
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act.
Capital, Rs. 2,00,000 in Shares of Rs. 25 each
LOANS.
The Bank makes advances on Government Securities, Bank and Joint-stock Shares, Jewellery, Invoiced Goods House Properties and Estates, and such other Negotiable Securities.
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Deposits for Fixed Periods are received at the following advantageous rates, and receipts issued for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards :—
(INTEREST PAID QUARTERLY OR HALF-YEARLY.)
6 per cent. per annum for 12 months certain.

4	„	9	„
3	„	6	„
2	„	3	„

SUMS OF Rs. 1,000 and upwards for longer periods received at SPECIAL RATES.
All REMITTANCES should be made PAYABLE to THE NATIONAL MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED, BOMBAY.

LYALL, HENDERSON & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.
Bombay, 1st Aug 1889.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Albert Building, Bombay.

BY APPOINTMENT
TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
HURJIMULL AND CO.,
INDIAN JEWELLERS.
DIAMOND, GOLD & SILVER JEWELLERY FOR THE CHRISTMAS SEASON.

LARGEST STOCK of Indian Jewellery for Christmas, Birthday and Wedding Presents.
Inspection invited to our Show Rooms. Don't fail to visit us. Prices moderate.

HURJIMULL AND CO.,
INDIAN JEWELLERS,
Rampart Row and Meadow Street, Fort.

REGENT PARK CANINE SURGERY.

Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.
Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat.

MR. SPENCE, for convenience of residents in India, to avoid delay in answering letters notes the following prices :—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25 each.
DEERHOUNDS	£20 „
MASTIFFS	£20 „
HAREHOUNDS	£20 „
BULL DOGS	£20 „
BULL TERRIERS	£10 „
FOX TERRIERS	£10 „
IRISH TERRIERS	£10 „
WELL-BROKEN POINTERS, SETTERS AND RETRIEVERS	£20 „
WELL-BROKEN SPANIELS	£10 „

Apply
MR. CHAAS. BELL SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S.,
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THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION
Including Postage.

Twelve months	Rs. 26
Six months	„ 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co. Calcutta, Messrs. THACKER and Co. Ld., Bombay; or Messrs HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.
The paper will be posted from London direct to the subscriber's address.
If paid in England the Rates of Subscription including postage is 8s. 2d. per quarter.
OFFICE—Doree Street, Whitefriars London.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and
Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stands, &c.
Complete and easy reference.
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.
Price, Annas 4.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

A Whosuffer from NERVUS DEBILITY LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY BOON EXCESS, DISEASE, &c. should read pamphlet explaining the renowned MASSEY treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicine, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.
TO The GARTON MASSEY Co., 24 High Holborn, LONDON.
MEN

FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES.

450	Bore Sporting, 9 Shots.....	Rs. 100.
500	„ Express, 5 do.	Rs. 150.; plain quality, Rs. 110.
450	Single Express (taking 125 grains powder)	Rs. 65.
500	do.	Rs. 65.

AMMUNITION AND RE-LOADING TOOLS FOR ABOVE KEPT IN STOCK.

Apply to
KING, KING & CO., BOMBAY.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE,
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances and incidents of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery. Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes &Co., Members of the Pharm Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell Street Bloomsbury London.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying Seventy Military Messes and Twenty Clubs with the finest Vintage WINES from the following well

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Christmas Dinners at Government Workhouse, Strangers' Home, and Sailors' Home.

Colaba's Skating Rink, 10 to 12 noon, 2 to 4 p. m., 5 to 7.30 p. m., and 8-30 to 11 p. m. Challenge race, at 10 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Akbar Hall (s), from Liverpool; and Kangaroo (s); Karoghi, &c.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Glanoch (s), for Port Said; I. M. S. Tenasserim, Aden; Karagola (s), Kattyawar Coast and Karachi; Thisbe (s), Trieste, &c.; and Persia (s), Marseilles and Liverpool.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—The Rajah of Akalkote, accompanied by thirty followers, arrived at the Victoria Terminus on Monday. His Highness has taken up his residence in a bungalow at Girgaum.

PICK-POCKETS ABOUT.—Ebrahim Heptoola, residing at Sereny Street, reports that while returning home on Monday last his pocket was picked of a purse containing two gold ear ornaments, set with pearls, valued at Rs. 200.

FALL DOWN A STAIR.—A woman, named Sackoona, residing at new Hanooman Lane, on Monday last, fell down a flight of stairs, sustaining serious injuries to her head. She is at present under treatment at the Gocoldas Tejpal Hospital.

THEFT AT PAREL ROAD.—Balu Babajee, residing at Parel Road, reports the theft of a gold neck ornament, valued at Rs. 70, from his premises on Monday last. He suspects a neighbour, named Sestaram, who has disappeared.

A DARING ROBBERY.—Ahmed Abba, residing at Sewree Road, reports that whilst he was away from home on the night of the 22nd instant, two men entered his house by removing the bolts through an aperture over the door. They then forcibly removed from his female servant a silver wristlet and an armlet also a silver necklace, valued at Rs. 8. They also stole three and silk embroidered children's *sadras*, valued at Rs. 60 from a clothes bag, and then ran away. Another female servant on the premises, who interfered and shouted for help, was struck a blow with a stick and warned to keep silent.

CONGRESS MEETINGS.—The Anjuman-i-Abrab-i-Safa of Bombay will hold a public meeting of the leading members of all sections of the Mahomedan community this evening at 4 p.m. in the bungalow of Hajee Aga Abdul Hussein Shirazee, late Turkish Consul-General, at Mazagon, under the presidency of Shums-ul-Ulama Hajee Shariff Abdul Latiff Looday, Cazee of Bombay, &c., when Cazee Mohamed Ismail Mohary will read a paper on the "Aims and Objects of the Indian National Congress."—At a meeting of the Goghari Oswa Shrimali Bania caste, held yesterday, at the residence of Shet Tribhovandas Rattonjee Mody, Messrs. Ramdas Keesowjee Sha and Tribhovandas Virji Gandhi were elected delegates for the fifth National Congress.

HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY.—All the performances that Hudson's Surprise Party have given since their first entertainment at the Novelty have been well patronised as they deserve to be. The man who could witness one of their performances without laughing to his heart's contents must be an exceedingly cold mortal, and destitute of all sense of humour. This evening being Christmas night there will be no performance, but to-morrow, Thursday, is announced as a grand naval night, under the patronage and presence of Captain Arbuthnot, R. N., officers and crew of H. M.'s warship Marina. On this occasion, Ouda, the wonderful aerial performer, will introduce his great "slide for life," in which he supports himself by *teeth only*, and slides in mid-air from the extreme height of the theatre to the back of the stage.

SWAMI SABHAPATI.—Guyana tura Yogi Sabhapati Swami has arrived in Bombay to deliver a series of public lectures on creation, the purification of the mind and soul, and the process of attainment of the highest spiritual knowledge of the Infinite Spirit (Parabrahm). He is prepared to give *practical* instructions to all those who are earnest and willing to be initiated into the practical Brahma Guyana Rajayoga, to attain to the highest bliss of Mokeha or Nirvana. Those that are to be initiated will receive a printed sheet of instructions, with a diagram in it, for their personal guidance. There will be no fee for initiation, which is open to all persons, without any distinction of caste, creed, sex or colour. The Swami can be seen at the Adamjee Pirbhai Sanitarium of Room No. 50, Churni Road.

THE CRONIN MURDER TRIAL.

THE Cronin case was resumed at Chicago on Friday, the 20th ultimo, when the State adduced further rebuttal testimony. Bernard Carberry said that he was in Danahay's saloon on the night of May 4, but that he did not see Burke there (as had been declared by witnesses for the defence.) The sur-rebuttal by the defence was then begun, and several witnesses gave evidence strengthening Burke's alibi. One of them named Fortune was very intoxicated, and gave his evidence in such an incoherent and inarticulate manner that he was scarcely heard. When the State Attorney, Mr. Longenecker, began to cross examine him, the witness fixed his eyes intently on Mr. Forrest, counsel for the defence, and for a long time could not be persuaded to utter a sound. At length he admitted that on the important night of May 4 he was quite drunk.

A news agency states that the detective who arrested Coughlin informed the Chief of Police on Friday that Coughlin gave him two knives. One of Dr. Cronin's friends subsequently identified them as the doctor's. The Chief of Police believes that the Clan-na-Gael, by exercising its influence, induced the detective to suppress the matter until it was too late to submit it as evidence.

Mr. Longenecker, the States Attorney, on Friday afternoon succeeded in obtaining leave from the Court to produce fresh evidence in the Cronin case. Accordingly Flynn, the detective referred to by the news agency, was called, and deposed that Coughlin, on being arrested, gave him two knives. Mr. Conklin, with whom Dr. Cronin boarded, deposed that the knives in question exactly resembled those belonging to Dr. Cronin. Mr. Longenecker then began his argument for the prosecution, and had got concluded when the Court rose.

On the resumption of the proceedings on Saturday morning, Mr. Longenecker reviewed the evidence which had been brought forward in order to show that there was a conspiracy to destroy Dr. Cronin. He alluded particularly to Beggs' statement on April 29, relative to the investigation and reading of the report in the other camp that the matter had been amicably settled. He settled it," said Mr. Longenecker. At the time when Beggs spoke the cottage had been rented, the final arrangements had been made, and the sentence was fixed. (Sensation in Court.) Tell me when it was amicably settled! What had been done in the camp? What steps had been taken to investigate the matter? Mr. Longenecker then read the law of conspiracy, and in simple language, but with telling force, traced every move in the conspiracy, from the proceedings of Camp Twenty, step by step, to the renting of the Clark-street flat, and of the cottage and the luring away of Dr. Cronin to his death. He asked what explanation there was for Burke renting the cottage. If he was working in the stock yards, why did he go out to Lakeview to keep house? had been stored there. Kunze had been sitting at the Clark-street flat. Kunze here exclaimed "That's a lie!" and later on he made a further effort to interrupt the States Attorney, but was checked by the bailiff. Before Mr. Longenecker commenced his speech the knives above referred to were admitted in evidence.

Judge Wing commenced his address to the Court for the defence in the Cronin case on Saturday.

On the opening of the Court on Monday, Mr. Forrest, for the defence, announced that he was ready to introduce some evidence in rebuttal, as it was agreed that he might do before the argument began. He then called August Lowenstein, who deposed that he sold to Coughlin a pair of trousers on April 27. Coughlin immediately put them on, and when emptying the pockets of the old ones, laid the contents on a chair, the articles including two knives. The witness on being shown the two knives taken from Coughlin on his arrest could not say positively if they were the same that he saw on April 27, although he thought they looked something like them. Cross-examined, he said that he just glanced at the knives. The witness is the brother of the ex-detective Jake Lowenstein, Coughlin's partner, who was next put in the witness box. He deposed that he had seen one of Coughlin's knives frequently, and the other he had himself carried. On being shown the knives he said that the large one was Coughlin's. He knew it from the way it was ground, the colour of the handle, and its general appearance. Concerning the other knife, he knew that Coughlin had one just like it. Judge Wing then resumed his speech for the defence. He said that the jury might believe, with confidence, that the prisoners were guilty, but could not justify a conviction. They must be ed beyond a reasonable doubt. The mere rance of evidence in favour of their guilt t justify a conviction. He then proceeded the evidence.

day Judge Wing concluded his arguments of Coughlin, discussing the question of the r. Cronin's death, and stating the law to be use must be proved in accordance with the he indictment, or else a conviction could in this case, he said, it was charged that died from the infliction of wounds and n the head. He declared that this allega proved; the experts in their testimony that the wounds on Dr. Cronin's head of such a nature as necessarily to

ounsel for the prisoners, Sullivan and d the speech before the Court on ce of his clients. He first took argued that there was no racial on why he should conspire to pointed out that the evidence ring been seen in the flat in drinking in company with ar Carlson Cottage soon plete and indefinite, and nocence the fact that, arrested, he did not ounsel also reminded en shown that Kunze ts except Coughlin and der. With reference to erred to the alibi put ient, and said that it uld have nothing to

esterday, Mr. Hynes tion to the speeches He affirmed that the been organised and was committed, and zoulpatory evidence f the charge should hem.

LEADING FIRMS IN THE WINE TRADE.

THE eminently representative firm of wine shippers, says the *British Journal of Commerce*, Messrs. Cutler, Palmer, & Co., whose connections now extend so, almost every part of the world, and who have so long and continuously held an important position in the wine trade of Great Britain, is especially noteworthy; while the extensive business they control in our Eastern Empire, and the unique position they occupy there as "The Wine Merchants of India," renders it imperative that some mention should be made of this old firm in the pages of this special issue of our journal. It is, therefore, particularly gratifying to us that we are able to furnish our readers with a brief record of its history and development.

The original house of Cutler & Co. was established in London in 1815, and its then sole proprietor was a Mr. George Henry Cutler, whose family estate was situated in Brixham, Devon. The mansion on this estate was very imposing and extensive, and among the many guests who were frequently entertained there was Lord Nelson. On the death of the then Mr. Frank Cutler, Mr. G. H. Cutler succeeded to the estate, but resolved on entering into a business life, he accordingly came to London, established the firm as above stated, and continued successfully trading for many years.

Mr. Frank Cutler, the youngest son, under the advice of Lord Nelson and others, entered the navy and was engaged in several engagements with our then Gallic foes, but in one of the cutting-out expeditions he and the boat's crew with him were captured by the French and imprisoned for so many years that he was reckoned as among the dead, and it was to the surprise and satisfaction of his relatives and the Admiralty that, after a lapse of years, he one day put in an appearance at Whitehall, having escaped from prison.

As soon as his identity was established he was made a lieutenant, afterwards promoted to the rank of commander, but shortly after his return to London his brother signified his intention of retiring from business. Thereupon Mr. Frank Cutler arranged to leave the navy, and to take over the wine business which was at that time of much repute.

During Mr. Frank Cutler's long and compulsory residence in France he became as conversant with the French language as his own, and when peace was declared between France and England, he returned to the scene of his former troubles, and ultimately purchased a large acreage of land in Bordeaux and converted it into the semblance of an English park. He became also the possessor of a vineyard, and spent many years in mastering all the details of the Bordeaux wine business, ultimately establishing a Bordeaux house in addition to his London house, and Cutler's Bordeaux wines became thoroughly well known in London, particularly amongst the West-end club houses. There were also many members of the aristocracy who formed the *clientèle* of Mr. Frank Cutler, notably Lord Brougham, Earl of Effingham, the Marquis of Huntley, and numerous others.

In 1842 Mr. Frank Cutler determined to establish a business in India, and there was sent out a Mr. Robert Knight, then a confidential assistant in the London house, and now proprietor of the *Statesman* and *Friend of India*, published in Calcutta. Mr. Knight had but little difficulty in establishing a good business in Bombay.

Mr. W. McLean Lee, a then partner of Frank Cutler—was sent to Bombay to carry it on, he was appointed to the post of French Consul at Bombay, the appointment being made at the instance of Mr. Frank Cutler, who at that time was acting as her Majesty's Vice-Consul at Bordeaux. Mr. Lee conducted the Bombay house successfully for many years and ultimately returned to England and retired from business, which at that time had continued to flourish in this country amongst such patrons and institutions as those we have above referred to. Mr. Lee was succeeded at Bombay by the younger son of Mr. Frank Cutler, who made many friends amongst the Parsee community, and at that time the then long-established Bombay firm of Treacher & Co. acted as Cutler & Co.'s retail agents; in short, it was through such agency that the wine business of Treacher & Co. became established.

In 1857 Mr. Charles Palmer, the present senior partner, who had connected himself with the London firm as manager, arranged to take up the management of the Bombay house, and from that late until 1862 resided there and materially increased the business of the firm. On this gentleman's return to England he made arrangements with several of his friends to purchase the entire business from Mr. Frank Cutler, not, however, before that gentleman had admitted Mr. Palmer into the concern as his partner. On the reconstruction of the firm, by the admission of four new members, Mr. Palmer again proceeded to India, taking out with him a manager, and, after arranging for the prosecution of the firm's trade in that Presidency, he proceeded to Calcutta to establish a business there.

In Bombay Mr. Walter Geo. Treacher, a son of the late Mr. John Treacher, the well respected founder of the Anglo-India world wide known house of Treacher and Co., Ld., has been successful in increasing the respect due to his father's name for industry and capability, as in the two years he has had the management in Bombay he has doubled the sales of the firm's brands. Mr. Treacher's letters on the unjust monopoly held by the country brewers has resulted in Government modifying the previous arrangements with advantage to the private soldier in India.

Not only in the firm's particular brands has a large and increasing business been done, but many houses in the trade, having regard to the long establishment of the firm and the confidence that is entertained for its partners have continuously placed their interests under the firm's control. The list of such agencies is too long for us to enumerate, but they represent almost every description of liquid that is consumed by Europeans and others in India; and latterly several of the largest Scotch brewers have also entrusted their business in India to the firm, who select for their representatives, as far as they are able, men of intelligence and ability, in whom they have perfect confidence; indeed, the continuous prosperity of the house in India is greatly owing to the energy displayed by the firm's representatives abroad.

The aim of the house is to do business principally with wholesale traders in India, although we believe the house does a large private trade there.

The extensive nature of the business now conducted by the firm in India has induced us to refer specially to this house; the firm has two separate establishments in London, the principal being exclusively devoted to the export branch of the firm's business, and is situated at 3a' New London-street, E. C., while the private and club business of the house is carried on in the house in which Garrick, the famous actor, lived and died, viz., 5, Adelphi-terrace, Strand.

A stranger on entering the City office would find only a number of clerks sitting at their respective desks. The premises, indeed, are exclusively occupied as offices; but the bottling operations of the firm are carried on in adjacent bonded warehouses, and almost daily throughout the year there are numberless packages being transmitted therefrom to one or other of the steamships in the Royal Albert or other docks for transmission to the various ports at which the firm have outlets not only in India, but in China, Burma, Manilla, and elsewhere their trading connections are very extensive. The selection of the various wines and spirits for tropical consumption necessitates, of course, considerable experience of the style of wine best suited for tropical use. This department is under the sole direction of the London partners, all of whom are most capable and experienced men in the wine trade, they exclude from their stocks all trashy compounds that Continental cities try to deluge the world with, and it would be almost high treason to suppose that this old house would ship anything to which their name was attached that was not absolutely genuine; in short, it is by the high reputation of their brand and the honourable methods on which the firm have always traded, that they have developed a business which is every year increasing.

DIVINE SERVICES.

ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH.

Opposite the Main Entrance to Prince's Dock.

Christmas Day.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion with Sermon.

6 p.m.—Evening Prayer with Sermon.

Carols will be sung after the Evening Service on Christmas Day.

Flowers for the Festival will be thankfully received, and should be sent to the Seamen's Institute.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

Christmas Day.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Sermon and Holy Communion.

Hymns—77, 73 and 78.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 23rd December, 1889.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·918
Temperature of the Air	75·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68·0
Dew Point	61·2
Relative humidity of Air	0·684
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m., next day)	83·9
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	68·3
General Directions of Wind.	NNE, E, ENE, E, NE, WNW, NW, NNW, N, NNE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	228

* From midnight to midnight.

THE TWO DROMIOS.—Some amusement was caused in the city on Sunday by a curious mistake of which your worthy contemporary the *Maharatta* was unwittingly the cause. It appears that a non-English speaking, or to be more correct a non-English reading native procured a copy of the *Maharatta*, and the first thing that caught his eye was the counterfeit resemblance of Mr. Charles Bradlaugh. Being unacquainted with the "Member for India," except perhaps by name, he did not of course know whom the picture was meant to represent. By some torturous process, characteristic of the *Maharatta* mind, he traced in the print before him the familiar lineaments of our worthy City Magistrate, Mr. A. H. Plunkett. He immediately spread the news that the Magistrate Saheb's *tasbir* was in the paper. There was a great rush of buyers and we hear that every copy of the *Maharatta* was sold. And such is fame.—*Poona Observer.*

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per bottle, Rs. 1-8 and 2-8.

THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

EXCEPT as regards fifteen candidates, whose marks in one of the subjects of examination have not yet been received, the result of the Matriculation Examination was notified late last evening. Out of 2,926 candidates, or excluding the fifteen abovementioned, out of 2,911 candidates, only 738 have passed. The first Jugonnath Sunkersett Scholarship has been awarded to Sadashiv Shridhar Karandikar; the Second Jugonnath Sunkersett Scholarship to Mahadeo Wamonrao Sholapurkar; and the Ellis Prize to Moulvi Abdul Razak. The following are the names of the successful candidates with the exception of the fifteen already referred to:—

BOMBAY.

Acharekar, Purushottam Yeshvant
Adhikari, Mahipat Krishna
Ali Yarub Sulyman
Athavale, Narayan Lakshman
Athavale, Vishvanath Vithal
Ayrton, Manoharji Dhanjibai
Bakshi, Vaikunthrai Chhotalal
Bamji, Manoharji Dossabhai
Bapat, Hari Ganesh
Bapat, Ramkrishna Sadashiv
Bapat, Shivram Narayan
Barve, Keshav Krishna
Bavisiajoshi, Jayashankar Karaanji
Bedekar, Vaman Yadneshvar
Bedekar, Vithal Moreshvar
Bhandari, Dinshah Dorabji
Bhandarkar, Vinayak Shivram
Bhanu, Narayan Gangadhar
Bharucha, Dhanjibhah Navroji
Bhat, Baanushankar Bhavanishankar
Bhat, Motiram Manishankar
Bhat, Parvatishankar Manishankar
Bhathena, Rastamji Framji
Bhave, Sakharam Vishnu
Bhavnagarvala, Mohanlal Tribhovanlal
Bhosekar, Dattatraya Trimbak
Bilimoria, Bamanji Jamshedji
Bilimoria Kavasji Jamshedji
Bilimoria, Navroji Kavarji
Bilimoria, Pestanji Framji
Birdy, Rastamji Merwanji
Bisney, Framji, Behramji
Boland, George Robert
Bole, Sitaram Keshav
Buru, Vinifred
Cama, Surosh K R
Captain, Nanabai Merwanji
Chandarkor, Govind Kashinath
Chhaya, Balvantrai Vajishankar
Chhaya, Somji Karsanji
Chhatre, Mahadev Govind
Chinai, Dhanjibhoi Kavasji
Chokshi, Mangaldas Pranjivandas
Chonkar, Ramrao Babaji
Chubb, Shankar Govind
Clerk, Chhaganlal Bhagvandas
Clubvala, Dinshah Kavasji
Coachbuilder, Framji Kharshedji
Commissariat, Edalji Jijibhai
Commissariatvala, Miss Aimai Sorabji
Contractor, Pirozshah Barjorjee
Contractor, Sorabji Gustadji
Conway, Mary Maude
DaCosta, Ostao J B
Dadravala, Erachshah Hormasji
Dalal, Dayabhai Bhukhandas
Dalal, Dayabhai Nagindas
Dalal, Devidas Motiram
Dalal, Framjee Rastamji
Dalal, Phirozshah Dinshah
Damle, Ganesh Ramchandra
Dantra, Ardesar Hormasji
Darukhanavala, Shavakshaw Bamanji
Dastur, Shavakshah Pestanji
Date, Vasudev Keshav
Davar, Ardesar Savakshah
Davar, Jahangir Sorabji
Dave, Maganlal Harikrishna
DeMello, Cyprian
DeQuadros, Charles Joseph
DeQuadros, Edward Arthur
Desai, Galabbhai Ranchodji
Desai, Mahadev Balvant
Desai, Nanabhai Bhimbhai
Deshmukh, Ganesh Bapuji
Deshpande, Balkrishna Narayan
Deshpande, Shamrao Vinayak
Dev, Snankar Shrikrishna
Dev, Vaman Bapuji
Devadhar, Vaman Sadashiv
Dhamankar, Mahadev Narayan
Dholkia, Shankarprasad Navalshankar
Dhume, Ramrao Shantaram
Dharamdher, Kunjarvihari Sadashiv
Dighe, Harishchandra Gopinath
Dikshit, Dhundiraj Lakshman
Dikshit, Raghunath Bhikaji
Dikshit, Vamanshankar Manishankar
Divan, Chandulal Vajubhai
Doctor, Barjorji Dosabhai
Donde, Moreshvar P
Dongre, Mahadev Ganesh
Doshi, Harjivandas Maganlal
Dubash, Framji Sorabji Dadhamande, Balkrishna Bajirao
Ekbote, Bhagvant Manohar
Enti, Rastamji Ardesar
Fernandez, Daniel
Ferreira, Octaviano Guilherme
Gadre, Mahadev Sadashiv
Gair, Abraham A
Gandhi, Chunilal Manaklal
Gillespie, William
Godbole, Balaji Narayan
Godbole, Dattatraya Moreshvar
Godinho Philip
Gokhale, Shivram Hari
Gokhale, Keshav Bapuji
Gonsalves, Louis
Greene, Mary Amelia Farran
Harkare, Dinkar Vaman
Havaldar, Ganesh Ramkrishna
Hilbreth, Frank
Hosali, Shivling Chanbasapa
Jani, Kashiram Bhavanishankar
Jayavant, Trimbak Keshav
Jere, Vinayak Govind
Jaga, Ganesh Vinayak
Joshi Balkrishna Ballal
Joshi, Balvant Rangro
Joshi, Ganesh Udhav
Joshi, Sadashiv Sakharam
Joshi, Shivram Vishnu
Joshi, Trimbak Vithal
Joshi, Vinayak Ganesh
Joshi, Vishvanath Ranchhod
Kaji, Chhabildas Karsandas
Kalele, Lakshman Chintaman
Kalkar, Narbar Rajaram
Kane, Chintaman Keshav
Kanga, Navroji Framji
Kanga, Phirozshah Kharshedji
Kanvinde, Moreshvar Ramkrishna
Kapadia, Ardesar Sorabji
Kapadia, Manakji Bejanji
Karani, Hirjibhai Phirozshah
Kargupikar, Vithal Vishnu
Karnik, Keshav Ganesh
Karnik, Yashvant Ganesh
Karve, Nilkanth Dinkar
Katrak, Bejanji Dosabhai
Katarnikar, Shankar Vithal
Khambekar, Yashvant Putlaji
Khanvasir, Nagindas Haribhai
Khare, Achyut Narayan
Khare, Ganesh Rooji
Khare, Gopal Ganesh
Kharkar, Balkrishna Vasan
Karandikar, Krishnaji Pandurang
Karandikar, Sadashiv Raghunath
Karandikar, Sadashiv Shridhar
Kargupikar, Ramchandra Shamrao
Karnik, Vishnu Mahadev
Kelkar, Gopal Narayan
Kelkar, Govind Shridhar
Keskar, Krishnaji Narayan
Kharve, Ravji Lakshman
Kharzar, Damodar Ramchandra
Khatal, Nathu Antoba
Kiledar, Keshav Lakshman
Kiledar, Krishnaji Bhaskar
Kokil, Atmaram Nagesh
Kolatkar, Ramchandra Bhashkar
Kolatkar, Shankar Raghunath
Kurlekar, Keshav Madhav
Lele, Balaji Narayan
Lele, Chintaman Hari
Lele, Lakshman Ganesh
Limaye, DinkarRamchandra
Limaye, Ganesh Keshav
Limaye, Hari Govind
Mahagavkar, Ramchandra Narayan
Mahajan, Govind Narayan
Modak, Shridhar Balaji
Modak, Vishnu Trimbak
Modlimbkar, Bhalchandra Keshav
Mone, Atmaram Trimbak
Nadkarni, Sadashiv Anant
Nagarkar, Gopal Dinkar
Nagarkar, ShridharKeshav
Naik, Vishnu Balvant
Naik, Vithu Bhagoji
Nandgavkar, Narayan Dattatraya
Nandurkar, Lakshman Ganesh
Nate, Pandurang Gangadhar
Navaratna, Dharmu Anant
Oka, Ramkrishna Bhikaji
Palande, Naikanth Ramkrishna
Palsikar, Vishvanath Amrit
Pandit, Datto Dadaji
Pandit, Pandurang Vaman
Panse, Damodar Krishna
Patankar, Bhaskar Amrit
Patankar, Pandurang Ganesh
Patil-Mohite, Jijabs Madhav
Patvardhan, Yashvant Baoji
Pendharkar, Narayan Vaman
Pendse, Raghunath Sitaram
Phadke, Mahadev Vishnu
Phadke, Vithal Mahadev
Phaenis, Genesh Bhagvant
Potnis, Ganesh Sadashiv
Potnis, Ramchandra Krishna
Povar, Sadashiv Ramchandra
Pradhan, Krishnaji Ramchandra
Pradhan, Ramchandra Nilkant
Preutice, Elizabeth
Purohit, Hari Nilkanth
Rahalkar, Vasudev Sitaram
Rajhansa, Ramchandra Mahadev
Ranadive, Dattatraya Moreshvar
Retrekar, Dattatraya Krishna
Romer, Dinshah Dorabji
Salunkhe, Malhar Gopal
Sathe, Anant Ganesh
Sathe, Krishnath Narayan
Sathe, Mahadev Ravji
Sathe, Raghunath Ganesh
Shah, Devchand Kubersdas
Shikare, Pandharinath Vaman
Shikhare, Vasudev Vaman
Shrikhande, Sadashiv Shridhar
Shirolkar, Bando Shesho
Sohoni, Nilkant Shankar
Soman, Moreshvar Trimbak
Soman, Raghunath Lakshman
Sorabji, Alice Maud
Subhedar, Keshav Govind
Sulukhe, Govind Pandharinath
Takle, Govind Narayan
Tipnis, Govind Gopal
Udas Kashinath Ramchandra
Vaidya, Ganesh Dinkar
Vaidya, Prabhakar Govind
Vakil, KharshedjiFarduji
Vartak, Govind Balkrishna
Velankar, Lakshman Keshav
Saynna Rajanna

POONA.

Abhyankar, Krishnaji Narayan
Agnihotri, Abaji Balvant
Aikin, Estelle Maud
Apte, Narayan Vishnu
Ashvle, Pamshuram Keshav
Athvle, Ramchandra Sadashiv
Arte, Ganesh Narhar
Arte, Trimbak Narayan
Badve, Narayan Govind
Bagaitkar, Krishnaji Amrit
Bapat, Damodar Ramkrishna
Barve, Mahade Vishnu
Bhagvat, Vishnu Kashinath
Bhanage, Krishnaji Narayan
Bhave, Ramchandra Vaiman
Bhide, Bhalchandra Vaman
Bhide, Vinayak Govind
Bhishe, Balkrishna Atmaram
Bhosekar, Damodar Namdev
Bramhe, Rangnath Mahadev
Chanevala, Jivanji Hormasji
Chandorkar, Bhivrao Ganpatrao
Chandrachud, Narao Balkrishna
Chandvadkar, Vishnu Balvant
Dabke, Krishnaji Vinayak
Damle, Krishnaji Keshav
Damle, Shridhar Ramchandra
Dandekar, Hari Krishna
Dani, Shivram Lakshman
Dantkhane, Govind Rangnath
Davre, Bapu Krishnaji
Deshmane, Martand Shamrao
Deshmukh, Narhar Balkrishna
Deshmukh, Ramchandra Lukman
Dev, Ramchandra Sidheshvar
Devkule, Ramchandra Narayan
Dhadphale, Trimbak Ramchandra
Dhaneshvar, Trimbak Gangadhar
Dhavale, Manasses Aaron
Dikait, Krishnaji Purshottam
Diksit, Ramchandra Gopal
Divecha, Meervanji Ratanji
Doshi, Hoosandra Manik-Chand
Dravid, Lakshman Krishna
David, Krishnaji Nilkanth
Dyahadray, Yashvant Sadashiv
Ekbe, Abaji Chimnaji
Fielding, Helen Mray
Gadgil, Vishvanath Vasudev
Gadre, Malhar Balvant
Gandhi, Yashvant Vishnu
Ganpule, Krishnaji Balvant
Gbadiali, Phirozshah Framji
Ghodke, Mahadev Appaji
Godbole, Gopal Vishnu
Godbole, Govind Vishvanath
Godbole, Purshottan Kashinath
Godbole, Ramchandra Keshav
Gode, Sadashiv Bhikaji
Gogte, Gopal Ravji
Gogte, Parshuram Ganesh
Gokhale, Ganesh Narayan
Gokhale, Gangadhar Ganesh
Gokhle, KashinathNarayan
Gokhale, Lakshman Rajghunath
Gokhale, Purshottam Kesav
Gokhale, Ramchandra Janardan
Gokhale, Venkatesh Govind
Gordon, Herbert Arthur Harry
Izari, Jahangir Hormasji
Jatar, Kashinath Shriram
Joglekar, Balchandra Narayan
Joglekar, Damodar Ramchandra
Jogdev, Govind Ramchandra
Joshi, Datto Govind
Joshi, Gangadhar Gopal
Joshi, Govind Balvant
Joshi, Keshav Bhikaji
Josni, Shridhar Vishnu
Joyce, Evelyn M.
Kabnurkar, Vishnu Gangadhar
Kadam, Nana Yashvant
Kakdhe, Vithal Annaji
Kalvit, Ramkrishna Shamrao
Kanitkar, Chintaman Vasudev
Karandikar, Dattatraya Vinayak
Karandikar, Krishnaji Pandurang
Karandikar, Sadashiv Raghunath
Karandikar, Sadashiv Shridhar
Kargupikar, Ramchandra Shamrao
Karnik, Vishnu Mahadev
Kelkar, Gopal Narayan
Kelkar, Govind Shridhar
Keskar, Krishnaji Narayan
Kharve, Ramchandra Chandra
Khatal, Nathu Antoba
Kiledar, Keshav Lakshman
Kiledar, Krishnaji Bhaskar
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Kolatkar, Shankar Raghunath
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Lele, Chintaman Hari
Lele, Lakshman Ganesh
Limaye, DinkarRamchandra
Limaye, Ganesh Keshav
Limaye, Hari Govind
Mahagavkar, Ramchandra Narayan
Mahajan, Govind Narayan
Modak, Shridhar Balaji
Modak, Vishnu Trimbak
Modlimbkar, Bhalchandra Keshav
Mone, Atmaram Trimbak
Nadkarni, Sadashiv Anant
Nagarkar, Gopal Dinkar
Nagarkar, ShridharKeshav
Naik, Vishnu Balvant
Naik, Vithu Bhagoji
Nandgavkar, Narayan Dattatraya
Nandurkar, Lakshman Ganesh
Nate, Pandurang Gangadhar
Navaratna, Dharmu Anant
Oka, Ramkrishna Bhikaji
Palande, Naikanth Ramkrishna
Palsikar, Vishvanath Amrit
Pandit, Datto Dadaji
Pandit, Pandurang Vaman
Panse, Damodar Krishna
Patankar, Bhaskar Amrit
Patankar, Pandurang Ganesh
Patil-Mohite, Jijabs Madhav
Patvardhan, Yashvant Baoji
Pendharkar, Narayan Vaman
Pendse, Raghunath Sitaram
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Phadke, Vithal Mahadev
Phaenis, Genesh Bhagvant
Potnis, Ganesh Sadashiv
Potnis, Ramchandra Krishna
Povar, Sadashiv Ramchandra
Pradhan, Krishnaji Ramchandra
Pradhan, Ramchandra Nilkant
Preutice, Elizabeth
Purohit, Hari Nilkanth
Rahalkar, Vasudev Sitaram
Rajhansa, Ramchandra Mahadev
Ranadive, Dattatraya Moreshvar
Retrekar, Dattatraya Krishna
Romer, Dinshah Dorabji
Salunkhe, Malhar Gopal
Sathe, Anant Ganesh
Sathe, Krishnath Narayan
Sathe, Mahadev Ravji
Sathe, Raghunath Ganesh
Shah, Devchand Kubersdas
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Shikhare, Vasudev Vaman
Shrikhande, Sadashiv Shridhar
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Sohoni, Nilkant Shankar
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Soman, Raghunath Lakshman
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Subhedar, Keshav Govind
Sulukhe, Govind Pandharinath
Takle, Govind Narayan
Tipnis, Govind Gopal
Udas Kashinath Ramchandra
Vaidya, Ganesh Dinkar
Vaidya, Prabhakar Govind
Vakil, KharshedjiFarduji
Vartak, Govind Balkrishna
Velankar, Lakshman Keshav
Saynna Rajanna

AHMEDABAD.

Acharya, Shivshankar Kahanjee
Amin, Motibhai Dvarkadas
Barot, Bhundar Shankarbhai
Bharucha, Jahangir Jamshedjee
Bhat, Dahyabhai Ramkrishna
Bhat, Madhavjee Bhagvanji
Bhat, Manilal Mohonlal
Bhat, Punjabhai Someshvar
Bhat, Tribhuvan Purshottam
Bhojani, Premji Jivan
Bijvadia, Kalyanraj Santokrai
Bora, Harjivan Oghadlal
Bora, Jagjivan Lakshmichand
Borsadathakar, Motilal Becharbhai
Bourne, Harry Hubert
Chhatrapasi, Dhirajlal Narallal
Chohan, Vagji Joraji
Choksi, Jaykisan Pranjivan
Choksi, Maganlal Navnitlal
Dalal, Mohanlal Amritlal
Dandekar, Lakshman Kashinath
Dave, Devshankar Jaykrishna
Dave, Mugatram Parbhuram
Derasary, Biharilal Jivanram
Desai, Ganpatlal Mohanlal
Desai, Lallubhai Narayanji
Desai, Manibhai Gulabbhai
Desai, Manilal Chandulal
Desai, Motilal Chhotilal
Desai, Makundrai Ranchhodrai
Desai, Ramlal Hiralal
Desai, Tulsibhai Jeshangbhai
Devasthale, Bhagvant Nilkanth
Dhagat, Manilal Gavrishanker
Dikait, Bhogilal Miratram
Divan, Manilal Ishvarlal
Dvivedi, Dayashankar Mayaram
Gadgil, Mahadev Keshav
Gandhi, Bhogilal Bhikabhai
Gandhi, Pestanji Phirozshah
Goyder, George Barrett
Johannes, Emma
Joshi, BhalchandraKashiram
Joshi, Harilal Manishankar
Joshi, Manishankar Manoharam
Kadri, Ahmedhussain Meersaheb
Kadri, Gayasuddin Ahmedhussain
Khandheria, Harakchand Hemraj
Kharanjia, Pestonji Merwanji
Karode, Narayan Krishna
Koreishi, Shaikh Abdula Usman
Kothari, Bapalal Harilal
Mahaderia, Nagindas Moganlal
Majmundar, Rangrai Manakrai
Maniar, Kanji Karsanji
Mehta, Chandulal Hirachand
Mehta, Chimanlal Revashankar
Mehta, Dayabhai Balkrishna
Mehta, Harilal Kikabhai
Mehta, Hiralal Mulchand
Mehta, KashiramKeshavji
Mehta, Keshavlal Hirachand
Mehta, Krishnamukhram Himatram
Mehta, Krishnaram Mayaram
Mehta, Lalchand Ragnath
Mehta, Maganlal Motiram
Mehta, Sankalchand Bechardas
Momin, Mahamedbhai Shakerbhai
Munshi, Azamatulah Habibullah
Munshi, Vaman Babarao
Nanavati, Framji Dadabhai
Nikte, Trimbak Babaji
Ounza, Durgaram Durlabhram
Pandit, Vinayak Ganesh
Parekh, Jethalal Chotalal
Parekh, Mohanlal Chunilal
Parekh, Prabhudas Jethalal
Patel, Fakirbhai Valavbhai
Patel, Haribhai Gulabbhai
Patel, Mangal Chhotalal
Patel, Purushottam Nansha
Patel, Valabbhai Jethabhai
Raval, Mahendrashankar Jayashankar
Raval, Prabhashankar Harnarayan
Rindani, Prataprai Udaya shankar
Sanghvi, Mohanlal Pragji
Sapre, Ganesh Baobaji
Sayani, Daud Ibrahim
Shah, Bhaichand Taracband
Shah, Mohanlal Gokuldas
Shah, Nathubhai Motichand
Shah, Vadilal Hathising
Shah, Vadilal Virchand
Shah, Virchand Tribhovandas
Shah, Lakhmichand Kanji
Talati, Chhotalal Girdharlal
Thakor, Bhagubhai Lalbhai

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Dawks ready laid down Poona direct, and also from Wathar, can be had at moderate charges. Apply to Burjorjee Peroshaw, Diplomatic Agent, Extraordinary to His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

KIDD AND SHADBOLT'S" WHISKEY as supplied to the Clubs. A fresh shipment just received by PHIPSON & Co., Bombay Agents.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.—A grand display of our famous TEAS in fancy ornamental packets. MORTON MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS! Just arrived from China and Japan an entirely new Stock of NOVELTIES of Artistic design and finish.—EBRAHIM ADAMJEE, China Bazaar, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—NOW OPEN at LANOWLI, the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest design. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Under European management.

WHEELER and WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES awarded the only Grand Prize (which Paris Exhibition 1889, stands superior to the Gold Medalist.—DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co., 6 Parsee Bazaar Street.

INDENT CLERK WANTED.—An experienced Clerk with a thorough knowledge of Piece Indent work and General Agency business.—Apply stating past experience and terms required to No. —— of this Paper.

COME AND SEE Shroffs X'mas Bazaar—Toys, Doll-, and presents at cheapest prices. 6, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

HUNDREDS HAVE TRIED OUR FISH POND on SATURDAY, and all of them with one voice have said that no better value could be expected for such a small outlay.—SHROFF'S 'XMAS BAZAAR, Fort.

SHROFF'S 'XMAS BAZAAR will be OPEN till 11 p.m., on 'Xmas Eve, 24th TUESDAY. Rare treat to Little ones at our Fish Pond. Music Playing all the time. 6 Hornby Row.

WHY BUY TOYS, DOLLS and PRESENTS at heavy Price when you stand the Chance of getting a Nice Collection much more than you Value at annas 8 per Go. at SHROFF'S FISH POND.

TO-DAY being the last day for buying 'Xmas Cards we have OPENED all our RESERVE STOCK and have Priced it Cheap to Clear them. Secure at once, at SHROFF BROTHERS.

APOLLO BUNDER.—The above establishment will be CLOSED on 'XMAS DAY from 12 noon till 3-30 p. m., and again at 9 p.m. GREEN and BEAD, Apollo Bunder.

XMAS PRESENTS, crackers, toys, dolls, perfumery, toilet powders, ladies' companions, French and English confectionery, chocolate and chocolate creams, fancy boxes, &c., &c., &c. Also ices, wines and spirits of the best quality to be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25 Church-Gate Street.

SUPERIOR JAVA CIGARS Nos. 1, 2 and 3 at Rs. 2, 2-12 and 2-8 per 100 respectively. These cigars are expressly prepared for us of the finest selected and well matured Java tobacco, and all lovers of Java cigars should give them a trial. DANTRA and Co. 33 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—A First-class Certificated ENGINEER for the Rear Paper Mills, Poona. Apply at No. 17, Marine Street, Bombay, or the Secretaries, Poona, stating terms.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!!—The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

RIPON MAHABLESHWAR.—Mr. Henry Kirkpatrick (Bar.-at-Law) says:—"I have stayed at this Hotel. The food has been Excellent, and all the arrangements most satisfactory.

BREACH CANDY.—UNFURNISHED HOUSE, to let from 1st April 1890. Apply to R. BRANSON, High Court.

MATHERAN.—GRANVILLE HOTEL, near Gymkhana, is the most comfortable and pleasantly situated, commanding extensive views. Rooms bright and Airy, and not low pitched. Open for visitors.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class [illegible] and most comfortable Hotel in Poona. [illegible] commodious. Each family

[illegible] & COMPANY, Ld.

SALES BY AUCTION.

[illegible] & COMPANY.

[illegible]Y, the 27th inst. Messrs. MENESSE & Co., [illegible] usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms [illegible] of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c. [illegible]ured prints and muslins. [illegible] gauze and mulls. [illegible]ed Cashmere and tweed. [illegible] and velvet. [illegible] Brown British. [illegible] grey piece-goods. [illegible] handkerchiefs. [illegible]cotch whisky, by Goodwin Brothers. [illegible]mer beer, &c., &c.

[illegible] SALE of Old Dredger Engines, and Winches [illegible] O. Co.'s Dock-yard, Mazagon.

[illegible]MENESSE & Co. have received instructions to [illegible] Auction on FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 [illegible] P. & O. Company's Dockyard, Mazagon— [illegible]cer. [illegible] belonging to the launch Mazagon [illegible] " " " Parel. [illegible]nches.

REVERSIONARY INTEREST [illegible] rom the Branch Firms, King, King and Co., Bombay, and King, Smiton and Co., Calcutta.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Ridhalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. BATLIWALLA, Indur, Bombay. They also be had of Kemp & Co. and Phillip and Co., at Rs. 1 each.

THE BOMBAY CHRISTIAN ALMANAC 1890 now ready. Price 8 annas; post paid 10 annas. The Tract and Book Society.

SKATING RINK CARNIVAL.—Fancy Dresses can be had on hire from Mrs. Norville, Theatrical Agent care of Soundy and Co. Ld.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

ROSES and other choice FLOWERS of the season carefully packed and forwarded by rail.—THOMAS BROMLEY, Valentine Lodge, Sangum, Poona.

PEARSE'S CHRISTMAS CAKES HAVE HIS NAME UPON THEM. BEWARE OF FRAUD. 7, Church Gate Street. 7, Church Gate Street.

NATIVE ART POTTERY.—A large Art Collection now ready, suited for Xmas and New Year Presents.—WONDERLAND, School of Art Compound, Esplanade.

A well FITTED STEAM LAUNCH on HIRE. Suitable for Pic Nics, &c., at moderate fare. Apply to NANABHOY SOMANSHAW MARSHALL, at Moodee Bazaar, Mandvee.

FIRE BRICKS and FIRE CLAY FOR SALE. Prices very moderate. Apply James H. LATIMER & Co., 43, Forbes Street.

JUST RECEIVED, a choice selection of LADIES' SATIN SHOES in various Colors and the New Brown Russia Shoe for evening wear.—BADHAM PILE & Co., Ld.

JUST RECEIVED a LARGE SUPPLY of ONE-DAY BEE ALARM TIMEPIECES, Rs. 8. Goes to any position. Warranted for 2 years. STEPHENAUER and Co., Fort.

FLOUR MILLS, Grain Crushers, Sodawater Machines, &c., of various capacities for hand, cattle or steam power.—GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

PORTABLE or SEMI-FIXED ENGINES, 8 to 16 H.P., Horizontal and Vertical Engines 3 to 20 H.P., in stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Sole Agent, Ransome, Sims and Jeffries, Marine Street, Bombay.

PEDOMETERS to measure within a yard the distance you walk daily. In a neat silver crystal case at Rs. 25, 40 and 45 at MARKS and Co. Ld., Bombay and Poona.

PHOTOS by FRED. AHRLE are unequalled in Finish, and are made of the best materials obtainable, and they are reasonably priced. STUDIO, Esplanade Road opposite Bombay Club.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co. have REMOVED their SHOP from Apollo Street to Church Lane, in the premises lately vacated by Messrs. King, King & Co.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE—Five Self-acting Twist Mules, 1 3-8in. gauge, 636 spindles each; Six Self-acting Weft Mules, 1 1-8in. gauge, 320 spindles each. For particulars apply to the MANAGER, Alexandra Mill, Chinchpoogly.

FOR SALE.—A pair of coupled Horizontal High-pressure Condensing ENGINES, Makers, Hick, Hargreaves and Co. Also Four Lancashire Steam Boilers. All in good order and can be seen at full work at the Goosery Cotton Mills, Calcutta.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 23, Medows Street, Bombay.

HANDSOME, HANDY, and STRONG WALKING STICKS of RICHEST quality MALACCA cane with handsomely carved SILVER MOUNTINGS. Prices, Rs. 5 to Rs. 12.—JEHANGIR CURSETJEE COWASJEE, Watchmaker and Jeweller, 97, Medows Street.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. M. KERKARVALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.—A LADY can confidently recommend Ralston House, Kingston Hill, Surrey, England, as a most desirable home for girls from India or the Colonies. The greatest care and attention are given to the health, manners and education of each pupil.—Mrs. Randall.

FIFTH INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

PROGRAMME—FIRST DAY.

1. THE CONGRESS will COMMENCE proceedings on THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 o'clock p.m.
2. The Chairman of the Reception Committee will open the Congress and deliver address of welcome.
3. He will then invite the Congress to elect its President.
4. The President will then deliver his inaugural address after which the Congress will proceed to elect its subject Committee.
5. Delegates and Visitors are requested to be in their places by 1-30 p.m.
6. Nobody will be allowed to remain standing after the proceedings have commenced.

DINSHAW EDULJI WACHA,
For Secretaries, Reception Committee.

JEHANGIR J. CURSETJI, M.D.

L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.M.,
SURGEON-OBSTETRICIAN AND AURAL SURGEON.

Late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Ear Hospital and Hospital for Diseases of Women, London,

CAN BE CONSULTED FOR
DISEASES OF THE
EAR, NOSE AND THROAT,
From 3 to 5 p.m.
10, CHURCH GATE STREET.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"
Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.
*AGENTS WANTED

FOR SALE,
BEST WHITNEY BLANKETS,
GUARANTEED PURE WOOL,
In White or Scarlet, and in various sizes.

JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., Ld.,
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS
AND BILLIARD-TABLE MAKERS.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST.
(TWELVE YEARS WITH THE LATE
MR. E. M. WALTON.)
27, MEDOW STREET,
OPPOSITE NEUBERG & Co.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES
ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.
IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.
MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT CHEMORE.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the undermentioned premises, by order of Godaveribai, wife of Moreshwar Juggonnath, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagee Mudon Mahadew and Narayen Mahadew, all the right title and interest of the said mortgagors in the following landed property. Garden land as follows:—

Survey No.	Sub. No.	Measurement. Acres. Goonthas.	Land Tax. Rs. a.
204	2	3 8	2 4
205	7	27 1	5 8
"	8	7 1	1 10
"	11	1 29	13 8
"	3	24	0 5
206	9	17	9 12

Together with a well and a water-tank, and a dwelling house, and a malies hut, and all other the mango trees, &c., standing thereon, and all the appurtenances.
For further particulars and conditions of sale. Apply to Mr. Motilal Juguldas Vakil, to the said mortgagee Godaveribai, at Poona.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, December 25, 1889.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Rooms, Black and Teakwood household furniture consisting of couches, chairs, cupboards, bookcases, Iron safes, writing tables, bedsteads, Argand and Kerosine Lamps, &c.o the property of a Hindoo Gentleman.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1. Handsome strong English built Victoria
1. Powerful bay Arab horse 14-3, goes in single and double harness, very quiet, believed to be sound.
1. Second hand strong built glass-fronted circular brougham in very good order.
1. Handsome fast trotting grey Arab horse, quiet to ride and drive.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th January next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Ridge, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated-ward, very rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte, first-rate oil paintings and cleographs, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, rich Brussels velvet and Persian carpets, handsome hanging and table kerosine lamps, large size Madras cane matting &c., &c., the property of the late Mr. W. J. Geer, Exchange Broker.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, December 25, 1889.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE STREET.

SALE of handsome Arab horses at the stables of Shaik Essa bin Curtas, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY next, the 26th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the stables of Shaik Essa bin Curtas, Bellasis Road—

A number of handsome fresh Arab horses, consisting of hunters, chargers, and hacks.

SALE OF TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On SATURDAY next, the 28th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by auction at the Byculla Saw Mills and Timber Works—

A quantity of teak scantlings 5 by 3 to 7 by 4, 4 by 3 and 3 by 3 by 1½ &c., also mill-sawn timber of various sizes suitable for many varieties of work, in lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF FOOLSCAP AND MEDIUM PAPER AND PRINTING INK.

On MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms—

500 reams Joan Dickinson's cream-laid foolscap, 9 to 15 lbs.
50 reams John Dickinson's cream-wove medium, 15 lb.
200 tins each 10 lb Benjamin, Winston's black printing ink.
In small lots to suit purchasers.

On TUESDAY the 31st December, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION at No. 1 Apollo St. in the old Ice House the valuable handsome F. P. blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, neat crockery and glass ware, fancy table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, Hinks table hanging lamp, pictures, brussels carpets &c., the property of Walter G. Smith Esq.
The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 4th Jan. at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cumballa Hill, the very valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood, carved and plain household furniture, best electro-plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany square pianoforte in very good order, Singer's sewing machine on stand, a handsome grey Arab horse, goes in single and double harness, sets of single and English-made dimble hachoes, rich China and Japanese flower vases and flower jars, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, superior table ornaments, handsome 1, 2, and 8-light Hinks hanging and table lamps, handsome pictures, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs, pots and hanging baskets, &c., the property of ALLAN F. TURNER, Esq.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, December 25, 1889.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Glenochil, 1,580 tons, Captain R Hay, sailed yesterday for Port Said via Canal with a general cargo.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co's s. s. Thisbe, 1,547 tons, Captain G. Mahorsich, sailed yesterday for Trieste, &c., with a general cargo.

THE Hall Line s s Aston Hall, 2,254 tons, Captain S Fowler, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Liverpool via Port Said and Suez with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Karagola, 597 tons, Captain E W Gimblett, sailed yesterday for Kathiawar Coast and Karachi, with a general cargo and 65 deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's s. s. Calder, 400 tons, Captain W. T. Fairweather, will sail to-morrow for Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and 120 deck passengers.

THE Anchor Line s. s. Persia, 2,317 tons, Captain R. Hutchinson, cleared yesterday for Marseilles and Liverpool with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Surg-Major and Mrs. T. Hume, Miss Griffiths, Mrs. Campbell and infant, and Col Kemble.

THE B I S N Co's s s Karagola, 597 tons, Captain R W Gimblett, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Karachi via Kathiawar Coast, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. Gupta, Mr. Shevandase, Mr. Hurchandase, Mr. Setna, Mr. Gordhon, Mr. Jamatram, Sister of Charity, Mr. Karamchund, Mr. Govindram, and 389 deck passengers on board.

THE MacIver Line steamer Etolia, Wm. Gill, Commander, from Liverpool for Karachi and Bombay, sailed on Sunday, 22nd inst. with the following passengers:—Miss Abbott, Lt. Brooking, Mrs Brooking, Mrs S E Christie and child, Mrs Crofton, Mrs Cumming and infant, Miss Cumming, Lieut G Dickson, Mrs Horbury and child, Surgeon C B Hunter, Mrs Hunter, Mrs J G Kelly, and three children, Mr J E Marshall, Mrs Marshall, Lieut and Mrs. Palin, Miss Palin, Lieut J Stewart, Capt Stuart, Mrs Stuart, and Lieut and Mrs. Underwood.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—DECEMBER 24.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Ebro	1591	Elliott	A	Finlay Muir & Co.
" Canton	3171	Angus	B	P and O Co.
" H. Boickow	639	McAdam	C	B & P S N Co.
" King Arthur	1017	Raffin	D	B and P S N Co.
" Ginnoohi	1580	Hay	EF	W & A Graham & Co
" Clan Macdonald	1716	Rule	K	Finlay Muir & Co.
" Twickenham	1608	Cox	M	J Mackintosh & Co.
" Jona	1648	Cranston	P	C. Eduji.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Persia	2317	Hutchinson	2	W & A Graham & Co
" Kashgar	1555	Brown	6	P & O Co.
" Imperatrix	2140	Egger	7	A H L S N Co.
" Thisbe	1911	Manoraich	8	A H Lloyd's S N Co.
" Busheer	539	Simpson	9	B I S N Co.
" Lindula	2199	Allen	10	B I S N Co.
" Lycia	3031	Fletcher	12	K Nixon & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	From
24	Aston Hall (s)	Fowler	Liverpool, Nov 24.
	Karagola (s)	Gimblett	Karachi, &c., Dec 21

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
24	Glenochil (s)	Hay	Port Said.
	L.M.S. Tenasserim	Falie	Aden.
	Karagola (s)	Gimblett	K. Coast & Karachi
	Thisbe (s)	Mahorsich	Trieste, &c.
	Persia (s)	Hutchinson	Marseilles and Liverpool.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:
Steamer Busheer, for Marmagoa, &c.
" Dora Foster, for Trieste and Venice.

The steamer Calder, Captain Fairweather, cleared yesterday for the Persian Gulf.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 24.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Merton Hall s—10 casks alizerine, Ramdass Vessunjee.
Lycia s—1 case provision, Treacher and Co; 25 cases school slates, M G Hoosen.
Eden Hall s—20 cases school slates, M Adumjee.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Carthage s—25 cases writing paper, A M Hassonally.
Maple Branch s—8 cases oilmanstores, D Berjorjee; 6 cases foolscap paper, Kerr Tarruck and Co.
Clyde s—16 packages ham, bacon, &c., Phillips and Co; 3 cases medicine, F S Madon and Co.
Kangra s—13 packages medicine, V Nutton.
Bokhara s—5 packages medicine, Hirjee Mooljee and Co.

FROM HONGKONG.

Clyde s—18 bales printing paper, H Dorabjee; 8 cases cheese, R D Subedar; 2 packages medicine, B Cullianji.

FROM HULL.

Ebro s—50 cases matches, E Dawoodbhoy; 100 cases matches, S A S Dawood; 51 cases matches, Chandabhoy; 15 cases matches, E Adumjee; 33 cases oilmanstore, S Hiptoola; 10 cases matches, E Alybhoy.

FROM ANTWERP.

Lycia s—5 cases aniline dye, W Tooleedas; 5 packages glassware, A Abdoolaha; 25 cases aniline dye, S Narayen and Co; 2 cases cheese, John M Heyn and Co.
Kangra s—501 boxes candles, N Chandabhoy; 12 cases glassware, &c, A H Esmail.

FROM GENOA.

Singapore s—25 cases butter, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee; 2 packages provision, L G Pinto.

FROM TRIESTE.

Thisbe s—3 cases toys, H J H Moladina; 1 case toys, Sorabji Bomonji Moty.
Imperatrix s—12 cases soap, E Abdool Rehiman; 5 cases cheese, Bara Ashby and Co; 4 cases medicine, F S Madon and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Clyde s—52 cases brandy, D Dadabhoy.

FROM BATOUM.

Durham s—30,000 cases kerosine oil, Tharia Topen; 10,000 cases kerosine oil, Nensey Khyras and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DEC. 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Persia s—60 bales wool, M H Cassanjey.

FOR LONDON.

Canton s—1 bale hide and 21 bales skins, Owen and Okell; 55 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 110 bales cotton, A Blaschoek and Co; 220 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 215 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 450 owts myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co; 110 bales cotton and 20 owts ajuvan seed, A Blaschoek and Co; 50 owts gum and 10 owts fishmaws, D Peerbhoy and Co; 20 bales skin, W and A Graham and Co; 357 owts myrabollams, E Spinner and Co; 26 bales hides and skin, E D Sassoon and Co; 14 bales skin, G E Allibux; 14 owts fishmaws, B Sajun; 16 owts fishmaws, H Rahimtoolabhoy and Co; 538 owts crushed bones, Croft Wells and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Kaiser-i-Hind s—1 bale cotton, Durst and Co; 497½ owts myrabollams and 1 bale woolen carpet, Ewarth Latham and Co; 295 owts coir yarn: Megjee Mooljee; 112½ owts olibanum, A Coorpal; 158 owts gum, D Dossa.
Kt Errant s—1,980 owts rapeseed, J Fachiri; 1,153 owts rapeseed and 1,000 owts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Ebro s—1,685 owts myrabollams, Sowji Ramjee; 2,000 owts castorseed and 100 tons bone] meal, Ralli Brothers; 2,000 owts wheat, David Sassoon and Co.
Durham s—201 owts ingersoed and 201½ owts millet, A Blaschoek and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Iran s—200 bales cotton and 2,001 owts gingellyseed, A Blaschoek and Co; 103 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 2,000 owts wheat, J C Bushby and Co.
Lycia s—300 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 2 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Thisbe s—2 cases rough stones, F Fischer and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Thisbe s—50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Persia s—151½ owts groundnut, R Kaderbhoy.
Mameluke s—728 owts copra, H J H Esse.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kashgar s—31 owts fishmaws and 697 owts fishmaws and sharkfins, H Rahimtoolabhoy and Co; 30 owts sharkfins and fishmaws, R M Jewraw; 100 bales twist, D P Markar; 66 bales twist, E Ebram; 25 bales twist, Finlay, Muir and Co; 40 bales twist, Tata and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Kashgar s—200 bales cotton, Tata and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 20.

Soane, Lieut, Bo V R Corps, off leave, from England.

DECEMBER 22.

Wood, Lieut, Bengal, R W Fusi, on leave, from Peshawar.
Foss, Captain, Ms, S C, on leave, from Kasavli.

DECEMBER 23.

Senior, Col, Bengal, 1st Bengal Infantry, off leave, from England.
Elpinstone, Lieut, Bengal, 2nd High L I, off leave, from England.
Reed, Lieut, Ms, 4th Mad Cavy, on leave, from Bellary.
Peel, Col, Ms, 7th Hussars, from Secunderabad.
Randolph, Lieut, BoLane Fusirs, on leave, from Poona.

DECEMBER 24.

Baker, 2nd Lieut, Bengal, R A, on sick leave, from Ferozepore.
Norman, Major-Genl, Bengal, B S C, on leave, from Assam.
Wilkinson, Lt, Bengal, R Brigade, on leave, from Barrielly.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 22.

Lloyd-Dicken, Major, Bo. 2nd Gloster, on leave.
Bishop, Capt., Bo. 2nd Gloster, on leave.

DECEMBER 23.

Dennys, Lieut, Marine Battn, on leave, to Delhi.
Slater, Capt, BoR A, on leave, to Chandni.
Singer, Lieut, Bo R A, on leave, to Nagpore.
Senior, Col, Bengal, 1st Bo I, off leave, to Nowgong.

DECEMBER 24.

Hume, Surgn-Major, I M S, to England.
Randolph, Lieut. Bo Lane Fus, on leave, to Poona.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 24.

REUTER'S financial telegram of last evening reports a further decline in the price of Bar Silver, at 42⅞d. per oz.; Rupee Securities, however, were unaltered at Friday's rates of £69 for Fours, and £71⅛ for 4½ per cents. 97⅜ was still the price of onsols; and Indian Sterling Loan remained at 107½. An advance of ⅛ per cent. in the rate of discount in short London Bills is reported. French Rentes were still quoted at 87¼ in Paris; but Exchange on London was a centime lower, at fcs. 25·20. Braziers' Copper was £1 higher, at £60 per ton.

In General Produce, Linseed was flat, and Bombay Seed had declined 3d. per quarter, both in spot and arrival prices. Rapeseed was unchanged at last Thursday's quotations. In Wheat there was a decline of 1d., in Soft Red on the spot in Liverpool, at 6s. 8d. per cental ex-quay, other descriptions being quoted as before.

The Liverpool Cotton market showed some improvement in business yesterday, the total Sales having aggregated 12,000 bales, inclusive of 700 Surats; but prices were quite unaltered, both in the spot and to arrive, the market closing firm generally, but with a quiet feeling as to Surats and American Arrivals. The day's Imports were 26,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet but steady.

In New York, the spot price remained at 10½, and March Futures at 10·15 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 57,000 bales, making the total from the beginning of the season compare as follows with the figures in the two preceding years:—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Monday's Receipts	57,000	64,000	32,000
Two days' do.	93,000	100,000	67,000
Since last Sept.	3,933,000	3,471,000	3,847,000

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	17,161 bales.
Wheat	38,193 owts.
Linseed	4,564 "
Rapeseed	2,888 "
Gingelly	21,217 "
Ground Nuts	2,352 "
Castorseed	611 "

We have no local commercial news to chronicle this evening, the Banks and markets generally having been closed for the holidays.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
		Rs.	Rs.		
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	920
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	All	10 do.	260
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	14 do.	900
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	125
Hong and Shanghai	64,000	$125	All	...	455
National Bank	37,333	250	125	5 do.	185

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire	600	1,000	1,000 Rs. 100	850
Empire Fire	5,000	1,000	1,000 Rs. 75	800
Indian Fire	110	1,000	1,000 Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales	250	8,000	1,000 Rs. 100	1,750

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G I P. R. Co. 5 per ct	...	£10	All at 5 p.c	2,550
B. B. & C. I. R. Guar'd 5 per cent.	...	£ 18	... at 5 p.c	1420

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,125	
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 20		
Albert Press Co., Karrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	710	
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	260	
Bollary	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	40	
Breali's Cawnpore P.	0	20	20	Rs. 14	105	
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	2	125	Rs. 25	127½	
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 55	35½xd.	
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 130	1,215	
English Press & Mfg.	400	250		Rs. 30	40	
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 0	1,325	
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 25	451	
Harvey & Sabapathy	450	500	500	Rs. 25	44	
Khangaum Cotton Press Co.	210	450	All	Rs. 45	370 x d.	
Manmar Manuf. Co.	1,400	250	250	Rs. 25	20½	
Mercantile Press	1,000	125	125	Rs. 0	5	
Mofussil Co	2,125	400	400	Rs. 50	417½	
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,350	500	500	Rs. 15	510	
New Indian Press	1,000	125	125	Rs. 11	814	
New P. of W. Press	600	400	All	Rs. 40	340	
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 50	50½	
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	47½	
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 150	1,115	
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	53	Rs. 25	54½	
Volkart Press	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	575½	
Khamgaum Manfg. Co	400		250		650	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W.	1,305	1,000	1,000			1330
Albert Edward Mills				500	R	360
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,31	10	10	2	80	
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,00	50	50	...		25½
Ahmedabad Ginning	700	1,000	1,000	...		
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co.	4,800	125	125	...		
Ambica S. & M. Co.	600	1,00	1,00	Rs. 25		
Alliance Cotton Mfg.	1,800	100	1,00	Rs. 20	550	
Bollary S. & W. Mill	650	50	50	Rs. 25	90½	
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	650	50	50	Rs. 25	4.0	
Bombay National Mfg. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000			60½
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	90	1,00	1,00	Rs. 3		675
Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,75	20	20	Rs. 9		11½
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,50	50	50	Rs. 55		910
City of Bombay Mfg. Ld	75	1,00	1,00	Rs. 40		995
Colaba Land & Mill Ld	4,00	75	75	Rs. 25		95½
Coonandgirt Mills Ld.	80	0	50	Rs. 25		90½
Cooria S. & W. Ld.	1,30	1,00	1,00	Rs. 40		49½
David Mills Co., Ld.	1,60	50	Rs. 40	Rs. 25		580
Ibun Mills Co., Ld.	1,50	1,00	1,

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

THE QUEEN AND THE LATE BISHOP OF DURHAM.

LONDON, Dec. 24.

Her Majesty has sent a telegram to Miss Lightfoot, sister of the late Bishop of Durham, expressing her sorrow at the death of the Bishop.

FATAL MINE ACCIDENT IN CALIFORNIA.

LONDON, Dec. 24.

An extensive subsidence has occurred at the San Andreas Mine in California.

Sixteen miners have lost their lives.

THE REPORTED EXPEDITION TO DONGOLA.

CAIRO, Dec. 24.

It is officially denied here that the Government intend to send an expeditionary force to Dongola in February.

THE IRONCLAD SULTAN.

LONDON, Dec. 24.

The Sultan arrived at Spithead last night without assistance.

AFFAIRS IN BRAZIL.

LONDON, Dec. 24.

The Brazilian Government have issued a decree confiscating the property of the ex-Emperor, and forbidding his family from entering Brazil for two years.

THE FRENCH PRESIDENT.

PARIS, Dec. 24.

President Carnot has been prevented by influenza from attending a meeting of the Cabinet.

A FLOUR "CORNER" IN MANITOBA.

LONDON, Dec. 24.

The Ogilvie Milling Company of Winnipeg, the largest concern of the kind in Canada, has "cornered" all the wheat in Manitoba. It is alleged that the company obtained from the Government an intimation of the intention to propose an increase of the flour duty.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF MR. SPURGEON.

LONDON, Dec. 24.

Mr. Spurgeon is lying seriously ill at Mentone of gout in the throat and knees.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Dec. 24.

The deaths are announced of Mr. Higgs, ex-Sheriff of London, and of Sir Joseph Heron, Town Clerk of Manchester and for fifty years prominently associated with municipal affairs in that city.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

H. M. S. IRONCLAD SULTAN.

LONDON, Dec. 24.

Her Majesty's ironclad Sultan reached Portsmouth safely from Camino Channel, Malta.

THE CLEVELAND STREET SCANDAL.

At the Bowstreet Police Office yesterday, Mr. Newton, solicitor, and his clerk, Taylorson, were charged with attempting to induce witnesses in connection with the Cleveland-street scandals to leave the country. The case was adjourned for a fortnight.

POLICE ATTACKED BY STRIKERS.

A body of men on strike attacked the police while escorting new hands to the Greenwich factory of the South Gas Company. A sergeant was seriously injured, and two constables were roughly handled.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Dec. 24.

The P. and O. steamer Peninsular, with the English mails of the 13th instant, left for Bombay at 3 this morning.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Dec. 24.

Great preparations have been made at Mandalay by the reception committee to offer a fitting welcome to Prince Albert Victor, who goes on a visit to Upper Burma. The proceedings began yesterday with boat-racing on Moat Pwes, &c., which attracted large crowds and interested the happy-looking people. As the hour approached for the arrival of the Royal train, excitement increased, and multitude of all classes of the community wended their way towards the railway station, which was very handsomely decorated. A splendid mandap and htibuyong were erected for the Royal party' Colonel Strover, Commissioner, Northern Division; General Gatacre, Commanding Mandalay District; Major Cooke, president, Municipality, and chairman, reception committee; Major Temple, vice-chairman; Mr. George, Mr. Hirji, Count Calderar, and Tabayin Wundank, honorary secretaries; Bishop Simon, Kinwun Mingy Paung Wun, etc., were among the present. A Royal salute was fired by the Volunteers, and the Hants Regiment supplied a guard-of-honour. A detachment of the Norfolk Regiment lined the platform. After inspecting the guards-of-honour, the Prince was conducted to the htibuyong by the president. The whole route was gay with bunting. The route through the cantonments was decorated with yazanath exactly as was the custom in the late King's time. To-night the Prince lives with the officers of the Norfolk Regiment in a room in the palace, where the annexation of Upper Burma had been declared four years ago. At night the south palace gardens will be illuminated. A ladies' dinner takes place at Government House to-morrow, and an official dinner on Thursday. The special train arrived punctually at four o'clock, and the Royal party was received in style; a quantity of material which formerly belonged to King Theebaw being used. A large crowd of the elite of Mandalay of all nationalities assembled, dressed in their most brilliant costumes and blazing with jewellery. Members of ex-ministers were present and took active part in the preparations, particularly Kinwun Mingyi. A carved gilded casket, containing an address, was on view and excited much attention. The moat was decorated with ornaments,and a number of triumphal arches had been erected. The Municipality then read an

COLONEL BECKER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 24.

It is [illegible] will probably be appointed Military Secretary to Sir George Greaves.

COMMAND OF THE ALLAHABAD DIVISION.

[illegible] if Major-General Godfrey [illegible] except the Allahabad Division, [illegible] will probably offer the [illegible] Montmorency.

[illegible] WORKING OF THE [illegible] SYSTEM.

[illegible] to the Andamans on [illegible] furnish a report to the [illegible] of the penal system [illegible] inquiry recently made [illegible].

[illegible] AGAINST THE [illegible].

[illegible] the *Morning Post*, [illegible] him made by the [illegible] and threatens an [illegible] claims as damages

THE ENGLISH CRICKET TEAM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 24.

The match between Mr. Vernon's eleven *vs.* the Calcutta Cricket Club commenced yesterday. Calcutta won the toss and sent Captain Greenaway and Major Owens to face the bowling of De Little and Shand, Owens playing a very steady game and Greenaway scoring more freely. Owens was run out, first wicket, for 36; Miller, his successor, run out, second wicket, for 38; Alexander followed, but was caught by Leatham, third wicket for 51; Dickson scored 0; Thomas next came in and scored 49, when he was put out by Shand's bowling. Hewett and Nixon, the next two men, made but ten between them. Ogbourne made sixteen and was caught by Philipsen, when he seemed to be just set. Heckle scored three, and Simson, last wicket, added fifteen to the score. The innings closed for 349, of which Greenaway made 130 by unexceptionally good play, carrying his bat right through. He hit sixteen fours, three fives, and numberless threes, against Vernon's and Philipson's capital fielding. After lunch Walker and Lawson Smith, of the English team, went in. The latter was caught off by Heckle behind the wickets, but Walker scored off every ball, his cuts and leg-hits being specially admired. Gibson joined him after Smith's retirement, and between them the score rapidly rose from 38 to 76, when stumps were drawn —Walker 49, not out; Gibson 14, not out. Play was resumed to-day. During the first over Walker went out, second wicket, for 76. Vernon was very unfortunate in playing forward to one of Heckle's. The ball lodged in point's hands, and he gave place to Philipson, the Oxford captain, who looked a dangerous customer but was caught by Major Owen. Hornsby came in and with Gibson to back him who was playing a splended game the score rose rapidly from 115 to 186, when Hornsby was caught by Simson. Leatham joined Simson, but scored only 12, six wickets for 218. DeLittle came in, but was bowled by Heckle when he scored only six. Gibson then took bat and scored 109 before being bowled by Heckle, he was succeeded by Tapling who for some time kept the field wide-awake, and had good time with Goldney, when the latter was held by Miller and had to resign his bat to Shand who did not play long, for Tapling was clean bowled after scoring 20. The total of the visitors was 311. Calcutta again sent in Greenaway, and owing to a blunder of Owens was out before scoring even one. Mellor came in and was stumped by Philipson, and Owen was held by point whilst laying a ball from Leatham. Thomas and Ogbourne were made short work of by Leatham's bowling. Alexander and Hewett then took up play, and worked steadily when Collin was run out by Alexander when the Bell went. The Calcutta team scored 33.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, Dec. 24.

The M. M. steamer Labourdonnais left here for Bombay, *vid* Kurrachee, to-day at 9 a.m.

The M. M. steamer Yarra left here for Europe on 21st instant at 7 p.m.

The M. M. steamer Peiho left here for Zanzibar to-day at 5 a.m.

COLOMBO, Dec. 24.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Clyde arrived here from Bombay yesterday evening.

Mail steamer Clyde, from Bombay, arrived.

H. M. S. Boadicea, from Trincomalee, arrived.

TRINCOMALEE, Dec. 24.

H. M. S. Griffon left for Bombay, and H. M. S. Garnet, from Rangoon, arrived.

HONGKONG, Dec. 24.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Oriental arrived here from Bombay yesterday morning.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Khiva (extra) left here this morning for Bombay.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	4½d.
The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5 1½
8¼ " "	6 4
40s Mule Twist	9½
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 4 11-16d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	97¼
3 per cent. French Rentes	87½
4 per cent. Rupee paper	69
4½ per cent. "	71½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107½
Bar Silver	43½d. per oz.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Dec. 24.—Barometer has fallen everywhere. The decrease is rapid in north-western India and on the Coromandel coast, depression appearing in the north-west and a cyclonic storm approaching towards the Madras coast. High pressure area now overlies Behar, the North-West Provinces, Central Provinces, and Central India, while the lowest pressure is reported from the, Godaveri District. Winds are cyclonic and strong in the east coast of the Peninsula, and fresh to strong south-easterly winds are blowing over the Punjab and North-West Provinces. Elsewhere the wind alterations are unimportant. Temperature has generally risen in Northern India and Madras, and fallen in central station and Bombay. Mean temperature is above the average, except Bombay and Central Provinces. The sky is very cloudy on the hills in Bengal and Madras. Rain has commenced in Gopalpore, and will extend southward over the Carnatic.

THE SALT DEPARTMENT.

THE following resolution on the administration of the Salt and Continental Customs Department of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1888-89, has been issued:—

The Commissioner's concise review renders it unnecessary for the Government to comment on this report in detail. The most important feature in the history of the year was a disturbance in trade towards the close of the year, caused by a rumour that the salt duty was about to be reduced. The revenue realized in the month of March was consequently much less than was expected, but the very marked improvement which took place immediately after the close of the financial year shows that no significance should be attached to the fact. The decline in March and the rise in the following two months are very clearly shown by the statistics of monthly collections of salt revenue given below:—

Last month (March) of 1888-89	...	Rs. 19,05,000
" " 1887-88	...	" 24,17,000
First month (April) of 1889-90	...	" 35,38,000
" " 1888-89	...	" 31,61,000
" " 1887-88	...	" 27,27,000
Second month (May) of 1889-90	...	" 32,78,000
" " 1888-89	...	" 29,41,000
" " 1887-88	...	" 27,37,000

2. It is observed that notwithstanding the temporary disturbance of trade, the total issues of salt for export from the Bombay Presidency to other parts of India were in excess of those of the previous year. The decline in issues was confined to those for consumption in this Presidency. Though the deduced rate of local consumption per head of population was appreciably less than in 1887-88, the immense demand at the commencement of the current year appears to indicate that the stocks of salt in the possession of wholesale traders became exhausted during the depression of trade, and it may perhaps be inferred that the actual consumption was larger than that deduced by the Collector from the issues alone. Even the estimated rate of 10·96 lbs. per annum, or 47 ounces per diem per head of population, cannot, however, be considered unduly low. It is a higher rate than has been reported for any previous year, with the exception of 1887-88.

3. Government are unable to agree with the Commissioner and Collector of Salt Revenue in attributing to the enhancement of the duty on salt the falling off in the issues for home consumption in 1888-89 as compared with those in 1887-88.

J. DE C. ATKINS,
Acting Under-Secretary to Government.

THE sloop Osprey, well known in Bombay and on the East Indies station—which was built at Sheerness Dockyard in 1877, at a cost of £53,155—has been condemned as unfit for further service as an effective ship-of-war. The Osprey, which was the first composite sloop of the "Bird" class built for the Royal Navy, has had three commissions on foreign service—one on the Pacific station, and two on the East Indies station, and since her construction a sum of £29,476 has been expended in keeping her in a sea-going condition. She was paid off at Sheerness in June last, and has since been unemployed.

THE official who was sent down to Sebastopol to inquire into the reported attempt to wreck the train in which the Grand Duke Michael was travelling, has made a singular discovery. It is that a signalman actually displaced the rails and unscrewed the bolts, and then stopped the train, so that he might pose as the discoverer of an attempt upon the life of the Grand Duke, and obtain a large reward.

LORD REAY AT AHMEDABAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec.

THE President and Members of the District Board of Ahmedabad assembled at the Collector's bungalow for the purpose of presenting an address to his Excellency the Governor to-day. The deputation was introduced to his Excellency, and one of the members then read the following address:—

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Donald James, XIth Lord Reay, G.C.I.E., LL.D.

May it please your Excellency,—We the president and members of the district board of Ahmedabad, congratulate ourselves on being offered this opportunity of approaching your Excellency, and in the name of the people of the Ahmedabad district respectfully laying before your Excellency some considerations in connection with the administration of local funds. We would in the first place thank your Excellency for having ordered the reconstruction of the great bridge which connects Ahmedabad with the Sanand and Dholka talukas—a work that will have the most material influence on the prosperity of the district, and with which your Excellency's name will always be connected. But while we fully recognize the liberality of Government in this instance, we feel constrained to submit to your Excellency that the province of Guzerat in general, including this district, does not receive that fair share of provincial outlay on public works, is to which, from its wealth and the revenue which it contributes to the provincial coffers, it is justly entitled. It is perhaps out of our province to mention the very unsuitable and inadequate accommodation for the Judges' and Magistrates' Courts at Ahmedabad, which has been a crying evil for the past thirty years. But in regard to provincial communications, we venture to submit a complaint. Guzerat, no doubt, lies more outside the ken of the Government than the Deccan, and want of metal or kunker makes road-making very expensive. But the land revenue of the Northern Division (including the five Guzerat Collectorates and Thana) is 96 lakhs, of the Central Division, 103 lakhs; of the Southern Division, 80 lakhs. The average allotment from provincial funds for the maintenance of communications in each division for the last four years is as follows:—

	For past 4 years.	Average.	Excess of Govt. expenditure over toll receipts 1887-88.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Division...	2,23,500	55,625	11,861
Central Division	15,21,545	3,83,886	1,13,427
Southern Division...	17,55,165	4,45,866	1,46,022

The contrast is very great. The fact is that in Guzerat the Government has made scarcely any roads at all, and trunk roads as well as feeders fall to the boards to make, and we ourselves have spent Rs. 67,000 on original lines of communication, and Rs. 1,52,000 on repairing them during the last four years. The extension at the obst of provincial funds of a road to Modasa, although in an out-lying corner of the districts has, however, given us encouragement, and we venture to make our humble request. Out of the savings on the Ahmedabad-Gogo military road, now disused, the Government was so good as to allow the District Board a grant of Rs. 20,000 annually for seven years for the construction of railway feeders. With this sum the Board has constructed an important road from Sabarmatti Station to Boola, 23 miles in length, from Rangur Station to Dhanduka, 10 miles in length, and various other projects. But the grant came to an end two years ago, and has not been renewed. We humbly beg that the Government will be pleased to re-grant us that sum as an annual subsidy for feeders, roads, or for the construction of very light railways, which in a country so rich and well populated would pay very well, the up-keep compared with roads being small. We may mention four which we wish to see undertaken:—Mandal to Viramgam, 14 miles; Bareja to Ahmedabad, 11 miles; Kuha to Ahmedabad, 15 miles; Prantij to Ahmedabad, 34 miles. A railway from Dhollera *viâ* Dholka to Ahmedabad is, we believe, likely soon to be undertaken by private enterprise. Your Excellency is aware that for many years past, a scheme has been under the consideration of the Public Works Department, for the construction of a reservoir near Prantij, designed to supplement the supply of water through the Khari Cut, filling several large tanks in the Daskrohi Taluka, and irrigating a vast tract of valuable rice country to the south of Ahmedabad. We understand that the scheme has been matured, and only awaits the sanction of Government. We therefore earnestly pray your Excellency to order its early commencement. The present supply to the Chandola tank is so precarious, that every year great losses of irrigation revenue are caused to the Government, while the injury done to the cultivators is ten-fold. The Bokh reservoir would secure the existing cultivation, largely extend the area of garden and other valuable crops, and, we are persuaded, give to the Government a handsome return upon its outlay. We would also represent to your excellency that in consequence of the demands of education and of taluka boards for works of parochial utility, the district income is very small. It is also raised entirely from the agricultural population. In Guzerat the ancient customs of the country admit the levy of light taxes on the trading classes, and we would humbly suggest that powers of re-introducing such taxation should be given to the Board. The vexes or taxes on the trading classes were discontinued in 1844, and their re-imposition by the Board would meet with comparatively little opposition. We trust that your Excellency will permit us respectfully to take exception to the provisions of the Bill for village sanitation in Bombay, which would authorize the levying of taxation for water-supply and sanitary purposes in individual villages. We are in entire sympathy with the objects of the Bill, but taxation for sanitary purposes alone would be very unpopular, and the sum available for each village too small to be of practical use. If the local boards were allowed to supplement their revenues in the manner already suggested, gradually many reforms might be effected through their agency. Improved communications and sanitary science must march together. Another matter which we ventured to mention to your Excellency is the heavy percentage which the Government require for lending to us the services of their own Public Works establishment. In 1888-89 the amount paid at the rate of 12 per cent. for the construction and repair of roads alone came to a sum exceeding Rs. 6,000, such as would have enabled us to entertain, as is the practice in other provinces, a competent engineer of our own, whose whole time and services would have been at our disposal. We have no wish voluntarily to deprive ourselves of the valuable assistance of the Public Works Department, but we cannot refrain from representing that the payment of 12 per cent. is excessive, enabling the P.W. Department to maintain, it does, a staff of subordinates whose services are not available for us unless we pay another 12 per cent. on the money which those subordinates expend. The law contemplates each district board making its own arrangements with the Executive Engineer, but the boards are allowed no option by the Government. We therefore humbly submit our prayer that the percentage should be greatly reduced. In conclusion, we beg to thank your Excellency for permitting us to lay our wants and aspirations freely before you, feeling confident of your Excellency's sympathy. Your Excellency's visit to Ahmedabad and the numerous ceremonies in which you are taking part, evince the lively interest which your Excellency has always manifested in the development of this province and the well-being of its inhabitants, and we feel sure that your Excellency will always further, whenever it lies in your power, the progress of this as of the other district boards of the Presidency.

His Excellency then said:—

Mr. James, Mr. Vice-President, and Gentlemen,—The address which you have presented to me to-day is one of the most important and business-like addresses which I have had the pleasure of receiving during the tenure of my office. I cannot perhaps induce you at once to abandon the views you now entertain but I shall do what I can to convince you that your interests have not been overlooked by Government. You seem to think that we have been taking more care of the heart of the Presidency, than of the extremities, that a proper system of circulation has not been ensured to the administrative body. You are not singular in this belief, is many other countries such a belief obtains. You may rest assured, however, that there is no matter during my tenure of office which has received greater attention than the distribution of financial aid from the Provincial Exchequer on an equitable scale, and that I have never been unmindful of the claims of Sind and of Gazerat, to get their proper share. You cannot and you do not complain of neglect of educational matters. Now, gentlemen, I must on this occasion go into administrative principles. In the first place you are aware that Government has given clear proof of its friendly feelings towards Local Self-Government, and that our policy has been to aid local bodies. To show you what we expect from the future development of Self-Government I cannot do better than read to you one of the most important resolutions recently issued, it is only a year old, It is dated the 17th Dec. 1888, and runs as follows:—"It appears that there are in this Presidency many towns containing a population of four thousand persons and upwards which have not yet been declared to be municipal districts. It seems, however, to the Governor-in-Council to be desirable on sanitary, financial, and other ground that all such towns should now be constituted municipalities. Each Collector should accordingly submit without delay through the Commissioner of the Division a list of the towns in his district, which having four thousand inhabitants or more are not municipal districts, and with his list should furnish a draft of the proclamation required in respect of each proposed Municipality under section 10 of the District Municipal Act. Each Collector should also report whether there are in his district any towns containing population of less than 4,000, in which he would recommend the establishment of a municipality." The effect of that Resolution is that since the close of 1888-89 final notifications for the establishment of new municipalities in fourteen towns in the Northern, and three in the Central Division, have been issued, and preliminary notifications announcing the intention of Government to establish municipalities in seventy-four towns in the Ahmedabad, Thana, Surat, Poona, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Khandesh, Bijapur, Dharwar and Kanara Districts have been published. This constitutes a total increase of ninety-one municipalities and a proportionate reduction of the burden which falls on Local Boards. At the end of 1884-85 the elective principle was in operation in twenty-four Municipalities, and the total number of elected Commissioners was 270, while at the end of the year 1888-89 it had been extended to as many as 120 municipalities, the number of elected Commissioners being 896. Your address deals in the first place with the project for courthouses, for judges' and magistrates' courts at Ahmedabad. This has not been lost sight of; consideration has been deferred pending the construction of a new jail as it is proposed to provide the courts by adaptation of the existing jail buildings. I shall not say anything further on that point. The jail question is a very important one, and there are other jails which must take precedence of yours. I cannot, therefore, hold out any hopes that the matter will be settled soon. I can merely say that it will be dealt with *tempore utili*. Now with regard to the next question of provincial and local communications, the general principle is that main arterial lines of road, traversing more than one district as, for example, the line running from the coast ports of the southern portion of the presidency east to the boundary between the Presidency and H. H. the Nizam's dominions which traverse three collectorates, are provincial while short lines of road which subserve the wants of one district only are local. In Gujarat there are few lines of the former class, the B. B. and C. I. Railway forming the main arterial line of communication. In the case of districts, traversed by *new* lines of railways, Government has assisted Local Boards in making new feeder lines of road by grants from Provincial Funds as a means of developing traffic on the lines of railway, and similar assistance was accorded to the Ahmedabad Local Board by the grant of Rs. 20,000 annually for seven years in aid of the construction of certain railway feeders. It is true this grant was made under an agreement, whereby the Local Board took charge of the repair of the portion of the road from Dhandhuka to Gogha, formerly provincial, but the importance of this road as a through line of communication had been virtually abrogated by the opening of the railway from Wadhwan to Bhownugger which deprived it of its traffic. Such an agreement was however one-sided, casting a burden on Government without reciprocity from the Local Board, because a road which ceases to be of importance in the provincial sense would naturally either be left to the Local Board to maintain for local purposes or allowed to fall into disrepair if not required for that purpose. The argument to which I take exception is the revenue is so much, *therefore* Government should spend so much in proportion on communications, whether local or provincial. The argument which commends itself to Government is that the importance of a work must be judged on its individual merits, and if it is not purely local and is such as to justify provincial outlay, and is further justified by the revenue, then provincial funds may be spent on it. The necessities of the case must, in fact, govern the question of the allotment of funds from the aggregate provincial revenues and those necessities when the object is purely local must in the first instance be met from local resources. Of the particular roads specified all except perhaps the last are purely local. If local fund resources are insufficient to meet the demand then a case would fairly be established for provincial aid. But it is not shown that this is the case. It does not appear that the Local Board have exercised any borrowing powers they possess, or that their ordinary receipts are insufficient to meet the outlay. The local board revenues are in proportion to the land revenue, and if the latter is large the Local Board ought in proportion to be in a better position than larger districts with a smaller land revenue to meet local requirements. From this point of view it is reasonable that Local Boards in poor districts should receive larger proportionate aid from provincial funds to enable them to develope and improve their communications. I do not think it can be be fairly said that Gujerat lies more outside the ken of the Government than the Deccan, nor do I know of any instance in which the Local Boards in Gujerat have been saddled with the expense of trunk roads. However, I am quite prepared when we consider the estimates for 1890-91, to take into consideration whether a grant-in-aid can be set aside for the road from Prantij to Ahmedabad. With regard to the three other roads I do not think that even Mr. James if he was Member of Council as he will be some day—(cheers)—would argue that they are anything but local schemes. On the subject of the construction of light railways I must speak to you in very guarded terms. It is held by some that you would get a greater amount of interest on your capital if you were to construct light railways than roads. That is a point however on which we must be guided by professional advice, and the Hon. Mr. Little has informed me that he is not prepared to express a definite opinion. You may perhaps think that the advice is welcome in so far as it affords an excuse for delay, which is very often extremely convenient—(laughter)—but in this instance I do not think that you can complain of our cautious disposition in this instance. Government will be prepared to consider any scheme of road or of light railway on its merits with a view to a grant-in-aid from provincial funds when available, and provided the condition for provincial grants are fulfilled. Meanwhile I am very glad that your address informs me that the Dhollera project relies solely and wholly on private enterprise. Now with regard to the Bokh Reservoir, I may say that I am well acquainted with that very important scheme, but you are aware that irrigational schemes must obtain the approval of the Government of India before any money can be spent on them. However the project is ready for submission to the Government of India, and will receive the support of this Government. (Applause.) Now, gentlemen, the next paragraph is a very remarkable one. In it you pray for the reimposition of non-agricultural taxes, because they should meet "with comparatively little opposition." I am afraid however that sooner will I be acted on that sanguine assurance that I should be invited to meet a deputation of non-agriculturists and find myself face to face with a comparatively strong opposition. In fact there is a precedent. When the Non-agricultural Cess Bill was introduced some years ago it did not prove altogether popular, and had to be withdrawn. (Laughter.) In the Village Sanitation Bill however your wishes have been anticipated, and it gives power to impose a tax on the non-agricultural classes, who will benefit by its provisions. That Bill makes legal existing practice. Taxation for wells and tanks is often resorted to by villagers as a voluntary arrangement and with prudent and cautious management the new Bill should assist Local Funds. I should like to give you some further information as to the probable effects of the Village Sanitation Bill. It will enable the inhabitants of any place to which it is applied to collect either temporarily or permanently a cess equal to one-half of the Local Fund. Thus if a village required a well or a tank improvement it may impose a cess on all the inhabitants including non-agriculturists, and it may be collected for the number of years necessary to make due provision for the required work, after which the cess may be reduced, modified, or even abolished. The committee or board may also when desirable receive labour contributions from certain inhabitants, instead of calling on them for money payment. The Bill also would also be at liberty to make provision for works of the nature contemplated, and the result would be a state of matters very similar to the existing voluntary practice in many villages, where the people give a certain sum for an improvement (partly in cash and partly in labour) on condition that the Local Board of the Taluka or district provided the balance. Under the voluntary arrangement a small minority in opposition may frustrate the wishes of a large majority, or may escape their fair share of the cost of the work while benefiting by its construction, and this the Village Sanitation Bill will prevent. Now, gentlemen, your address next mentions the question of percentage for establishment. You pay only 12 per cent., which includes supervision by experienced officers in the position of chief or superintendent, and the audit of accounts by the trained Government establishment. Notwithstanding the large reductions effected in 1887-89 the establishment taken altogether cost Government 25·6 per cent. on the expenditure in 1888-89, so that in charging the Local Boards only 12 per cent. for what it costs them 25·6 per cent., Government in fact contributed the difference 13·6 per cent. from provincial revenue in aid of local Boards in the shape of engineering expenditure. The 12 per cent. moreover includes establishments of every kind from the Chief Engineer and Examiner of P. W. D. down to the Executive Engineer Office cadre, and it cannot be regarded as in any degree a heavy charge. Under former rules up to 1885 the charge was 15' per cent. If you were to appoint an engineer yourselves you would find that in the long run you would not be so well off, and if you were to institute a comparison with other parts of India you would find your case stood well off than local bodies elsewhere. 12 per cent. is less than the cost of the establishment to Government for ordinary Local Fund works, and for special and large operations the terms may be modified as in the case of the Ahmedabad water-supply. This charge is only made for work actually done, and if you had a capable engineer, which full time would be at your very disposal, it might happen that you would have to work for him so that he would induce you to embark on schemes which without such an officer would not have been entertained. I am prepared however, to consider any proposals which you may submit to Government for special rates of percentage for special working, if you can prove that there is good reason to deviate from the usual practice. In conclusion I beg to thank you for the kind words with which your address closes, and I have also to acknowledge the terms in which you have couched your comments on administrative measures. (Applause.)

WHERE was Samuel Richardson's printing-office—that office in which some portion of "Pamela" was written, and Oliver Goldsmith for awhile acted as proof-reader? Mr. Butterworth, a member of the Court of the Stationers' Company, asserts that the house is still standing, and is situate in the north-west corner of Salisbury-square—in fact, is now No. 11. However, this is a mistake. Mr. Lloyd, of the *Daily Chronicle*, is positive Richardson's house is No. 12. He has, in fact, Richardson's lease of the building in his possession.

M. ALPHONSE DAUDET, in the interesting preface to his "Lutte pour la Vie," which has just been published, is, says the Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, inclined to the opinion held by many foreigners that Frenchmen have become cross-grained and cantankerous since the war of 1870. The novelist says that in the "Lutte" he intended to portray some specimens "of that new race of little ferocious fellows to whom the Darwinian formula of the 'Struggle for life' serves as an excuse for all sorts of villainy. Such types, in M. Daudet's view, did not exist in France before the war. Most observers of France and the French will agree with this, for although there was a mad race under the Empire for place, pelf, and pleasure, it is nothing to the cut-throat competition which has been inaugurated in this country with the Republic. In this preface, by the way, M. Daudet has also an apology of a rather ingenious kind for his scathing attack on the Academy in "L'Immortel," to which its latest production is a species of sequel. "What do people respect nowadays?" asks the novelist. "Have not some Academicians even qualified persons who were great and famous, or esteemed as such? Has not Taine attacked Napoleon Bonaparte? And do you think Renan has been respectful to Christ? In that biography of whom more than 300,000 were sold?"

SOME CHRISTMAS SHOWS.

MESSRS. PHILLIPS AND CO.

WITH scarcely a rival in the profusion of its stock of Christmas goods of almost every kind, is the shop of Messrs. Phillips and Company, and they have circulated amongst their customers, some tastefully bound and splendidly illustrated catalogues, each one dealing with a special branch of their department. First, there is a large one, a comprehensive catalogue of all their goods. Then there are six smaller books, dealing with each class. Every convenience for dwellers in this hot country has been attended to with the utmost care, while the plated-ware that Messrs. Phillips and Company have just unpacked needs to be seen in all its splendour to be appreciated.

The book on Medicine is as complete and illustrated "Every man his own doctor," as one could desire. All kinds of appliances for the sick-room, and almost every possible surgical instrument, is fully described; the catalogue also gives lists of chemical appliances, and directions as to the treatment of the sick.

In the Groceries, Provisions, and Wines Department, Messrs. Phillips and Company are certainly well to the front. They have just received from England an assortment of all the newest preserves, and have delicacies to delight the heart of every epicure in Bombay. They have have some of the finest cigars obtainable in India, direct from the manufacturer in Trichinopoly; and any judge of whiskey, who has tasted the brands which Phillips keeps, will recognize their merits. Of stationery an infinite variety is kept, both for business and for private use, and some of the fancy paper which have just come out from home, for Christmas presents, &c., is worth seeing. Mr. Phillips does not make toys a speciality, but what he has are really good, and some of the new novelties for children are intensely amusing. The shop is full of all kinds of albums, in beautiful and artistic designs, and pocket-books and all kinds of fancy articles there are in plenty. The Science and Art catalogue contains lists of photographic apparatus and scientific and chemical requisites, and the illustration in this book are most correctly and carefully executed. Every appliance for out-door games and general sport can be had, and a complete "shikar" outfit, as far as weapons, &c., are concerned can be obtained, as well as the best and newest fishing gear. Messrs. Phillips and Co. are doing all they can to make their house attractive and all their stock is of such a kind that they certainly deserve to command success. They, with one other leading firm, have obtained from the Himalaya Mountains a quantity of real holly and mistletoe, and are decorating all their windows with it, which will give them a truly Christmas appearance. The small but delicate work of art to be seen in their new calendar, likewise deserves mention.

MESSRS. HOAR AND CO.

Bombay boasts of many large gentlemen's outfitting establishments, and Messrs. Hoar and Company stand well to the front in the new selection of winter articles of wearing apparel which is to be seen displayed in their shop. A notice relative to their Eiffel Tower telephone novelty appeared in these columns a day or two ago, and it is well worth a visit. Mr. Hoar's speciality is hats. He has a marvellous brown felt bowler, splendidly finished, which just turns the scale at 3½ oz., about the lightest hat that was ever manufactured. He has a new specially manufactured regulation kakee helmet, too, just as light in proportion as the abovementioned hat, and his stock of Oxford carpets will be found suited to every possible taste. A new stock of all the newest patterns in flannels, of a zephyr-like texture, has just arrived from Home, and his Cashmere goods will be found invaluable when the hot weather begins. At the far end of the shop will be seen a high glass case, in which Mr. Hoar takes a special pride, as it stands there to all intents and purposes the same as when it was returned from the late Exhibition filled with travelling trunks, the quality of which had gained him a first prize.

Among the ties and silk goods are some of the most elegant ever offered for sale. Mr. Hoar pays particular attention to the arrangement of his stock, having specially contrived partitions and pigeon-holes for each separate article, so that nothing is injured by contact with things which would be hurtful. Dr. Jager's woollen underclothing, of a specially light quality, suited for India, also has a place in Mr. Hoar's catalogues. In fact hardly an article of gentleman's clothing or a toilet requisite can be mentioned that he does not keep. Last night he had his shop most tastefully decorated and illuminated; and he astonished the inhabitants of Bombay by the introduction of some real olive holly and mistletoe, which he had obtained from somewhere near Cabul, for the occasion.

TODDY IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Abkari, the organ of the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association, has the following comments upon Mr. P. B. Dantra's pamphlet on "Boycotting Toddy":—

It is most difficult to understand what the motive of the Indian Government can be in taxing toddy, and in preventing its removal from the premises of a man who may desire to send more than a gallon to another part of his village. If, as we have heard again and again, the Excise duty is to prevent drunkenness, we cannot understand why Government does not make it difficult to get spirits and easy to procure palm juice, instead of making it difficult to get toddy and easy to procure spirits. Has the liquor contractor to be considered, and does the financial mind look at the toddy question through the Exchequer influences only?

The general use of toddy, where palm and date trees grow, is well known in India, and is regarded by the natives as a refreshing and nutritious drink when taken fresh from the tree, in which condition it is as innocuous as ginger beer. To prove that it is regarded in this light by the authorities, we have only to state the fact that toddy containers are very common in the Madras Presidency so as to enable our soldiers to procure fresh palm juice, while soldiers are prohibited from entering the shops where country spirits are sold. The present system of taxation is rapidly depriving the natives of a national beverage which is very much less hurtful than the small beer of a farm labourer. So obnoxious is the tax that in the Surat district the natives are cutting down the trees rather than pay it.

The gross injustice of the tax is most apparent. For instance, a native farmer who cultivates date or palm trees has to pay land tax, and then a tree tax, and then is obliged to procure a permit to remove the toddy should he require to send more than a gallon to some friends at another part of the village. In this special cultivation the farmer pays a double tax—first for the land, and then for the tree that grows upon it. Might we not as well expect a crop of barley to be taxed because it is bought by the Indian brewer for making malt for his beer? But in this case there is neither tax on the barley, the malt, nor the beer. Is this gross injustice sanctioned by the Indian Government because this peculiar English industry is carried on for the benefit of the English shareholders of these extensive Indian breweries? Then again, we call attention to the opium cultivator who has no extra taxation on the cultivation of the poppy, which cannot be put on the same level as the palm tree, as it is altogether productive of evil, not only in India, but also in China. To bring the question nearer home, and give to it an English aspect let us suppose an English farmer in Devonshire having to pay a tree tax on an orchard of apple trees, and then when he wished to send a hamper of apples to his friends in London being compelled to get a permit from an excise officer in Exeter before he could do so. Is it not equally unjust to levy a tree tax on palm trees in Surat, as it would be to tax apple trees in Devonshire? Both alike are capable of producing intoxicating liquor.

The excuse for this odious taxation is to be found in the spurious plea that it is to prevent illicit distillation. Then why not tax the barley to prevent illicit brewing, and tax the poppy to prevent illicit opium gathering? A moment's reflection will expose the hollowness of this excuse, as the tapping of a palm tree cannot prevent illicit distillation from sugarcane juice or mowra; moreover, the prevention of illicit distillation is a matter which concerns the police rather than the revenue, and when there are no liquor contractors to suggest illicit distillation, and no native officials to be corrupted with money, and no revenue officers to be promoted for their vigilance in excise revenue, the bogus illicit distiller will disappear, and the simple juice of the palm be drunk by the people as it has been for centuries, when India and the tribes were known throughout the world as one of the most sober countries under the sun.

WHEAT FORECAST.

THE following is the wheat report furnished us by the Officiating Director, Land, Revenue and Agriculture:—

Information generally up to 5th December. Season late. In places sowings still continuing.

Gujerat.—Reported area 2½ lakhs considerably below average, but slightly above last year. The slight increase is confined to the south and east, where rain for sowing was more favourable than in the north. Condition fair, but injury from want of moisture apprehended in places.

Gujerat States.—Complete figures for Kathiawar and Mahikantha not received. Reported area, 200,000, shows a general decrease, which is attributed in Cutch and Palanpur to the appearance of locusts, and in Ba

men, beware of " our own correspondents." And now, gentlemen, I have to propose the toast " Sir William Wedderburn." It is our wish that he may have a pleasant passage to India, a successful meeting and a happy return to the old country. (Loud cheers.)

Sir William Wedderburn, said in response:—My chairman, gentlemen,—I thank you sincerely for the hearty way in which you have received this toast. I feel much your kindness to myself, but above all I value your presence here to-day as a mark of your warm sympathy with the suffering millions of India. This great Liberal Club represents the vanguard of the army of progress, and I welcome those hearty cheers, because I regard them as a token that you are determined that justice shall be done, and that the great trust of England towards India shall be duly discharged. This trust which has to be discharged is no light one. The vast masses of India are altogether unrepresented; they have no voice in the management of their own affairs. Indeed, the two hundred millions of our Indian fellow-citizens all put together, have not as much direct power in the management of Indian affairs as one single British elector. ("Shame.") These poor people, are as it were, in the hollow of your hand, and the people of this country are directly responsible for their lives, for their progress, both material and spiritual, and for their happiness. And when we look to the past I fear it cannot be said that this trust has been satisfactorily fulfilled. (Hear, hear.) Perhaps we may claim that the sins of the people of England have been those of omission rather than of commission. Whenever the people of England have interfered in Indian affairs it has been an interference for good, it has been an interference that conferred some substantial boon, or to bring to justice some great official offender; and it will be for the everlasting credit of the English name that the English people have always desired that India should share with them all the privileges of the freedom, and progress which we ourselves possess. (Hear, hear.) That has been their desire, but it is not enough that we should mean well. We know what becomes of good intentions,—(laughter)—especially if those good intentions are not fulfilled. We have committed one great sin of omission, and it is this that we do not look to the trust ourselves, but we have blindly and wrongfully handed over that trust to our official agents in India. I say that we have done that blindly and wrongfully, because the professional interest of our official agents in India are in direct antagonism to the interest of those whom we are bound to protect. In all countries we know that the interests of the people, that is of the tax-payers, are not identical with the interests of the officials, that is the tax-eaters; and in India this is especially the case; the interests of the people in India are peace, economy, and reform. (Hear, hear.) And every one of these things is distasteful to the civil and military clique which reigns at Simla. Wars like that of Burma, bring to them all good things; they bring annexation with titles and promotion, governorship and distinction. Again, how can you expect officials to love economy which means reduction of their own salaries? (Laughter.) And how can we expect them to vote for reform, which means simply the restriction of the unlimited power which they now enjoy? It is, therefore, quite certain that we cannot expect from them great activity in the direction of peace, economy, and reform. I would not blame the class of official for following their natural professional instincts; what I blame is the system which gives to this class uncontrolled power. (Cheers.) In England we find it practically impossible to control the great spending departments—(hear, hear)—although nominally, at least, we are the masters. What can we expect when the positions are exactly reversed, when the great spending departments are the absolute master, and when the payer is only the man whose duty it is to pay the taxes that are demanded from him. We may say of course there is a check from this country upon the doings of the great of India. But what does that check consist of? Why there is practically no control whatever over the officials of India. It is no doubt true that from official decisions there does lie an appeal to the Secretary of State for India in Council, but the Secretary of State, as we know, knows nothing about India; and we also know that the Council is recruited from the finest-most clique of those very officials against whom the complaints from India come. I say, therefore, that the appeal to the Secretary of State in Council is worse than no appeal at all. And then we say the House of Commons will exercise control. We all know what they do in that way: they give at the fag end of the Session about half a day to the consideration of the whole affairs of that great Empire. (Shame.) If such is the case what is the result of this uncontrolled administration of India by the great spending department? I think the results are just those natural results we should expect from such a state of things. We find a grinding taxation and widespread poverty of the people. It is estimated that the average income of the Indian people is about 1½d. a day. That does not give material for much taxation, one might say; but the taxation in proportion to income in India is about double what it is in this rich country of England. (Shame.) Take, for example, the case of salt, which for vegetarian people is a practical necessity of life. The duty upon salt is twenty times the cost of production, which acts as a cruel poll-tax upon the very poorest classes of the population. And again as to poverty, we know how excessively poor the Indian masses are. It is estimated that one-fifth of the population, or something like forty millions of people practically go through life without knowing what it is to have their hunger satisfied. They all live so terribly near the verge of subsistence that one bad year, one failure of the periodical rains, brings wholesale famine over great provinces. At the last great famine in Madras and Bombay, there were officially reported five million deaths from hunger, mostly poor industrial peasants, and those were only the deaths that could be ascertained with a tolerable amount of possible to conceive what that means, but it means that a population was destroyed larger than that of London, and larger than that of Ireland. Well, gentlemen, what is the remedy that we have to adopt in dealing with this great problem of India? Hitherto the great complaint has been the people of India have been dumb, and that we have no means of finding out where the shoe pinches them. But now at last they have found a voice. (Hear, hear.) They have found a voice, thanks to the great and good boons that they have received from the British people. They have found a voice because we have given them a free press, free public meetings, and what they value more than all else, we have given them a higher education of our colleges and universities. (Hear, hear.) They have now found voice, and through the Indian National Congress they are now addressing the people of England, and they are telling them how India may be made prosperous and contented, and they are telling them how a just and conciliating policy will consolidate the foundations of British Rule (Hear, hear.) In expressing my thanks to you I hope you will also allow me to express my deep sense of the honour and of chairman. (Loud cheers.) I thank him for the kind reference he had made to me, and for the good wishes he has communicated to me as his successor in the office, which he has himself so worthily filled. (Cheers.) When I became aware that I was going to be selected for the presidency of the Congress, the first thing I did was to betake myself to the study of Burke's great political address, and I fervently prayed that the spirit which animated that address may fall like an Elijah's mantle upon myself, for it was a spirit of wise discretion and of convincing common sense. Mr. Yule has to-day referred to the reforms that we desire in the Legislative Councils of India, and he has explained how extremely moderate the demands are with reference to those Councils. Indeed some people might think that the demands were almost too moderate. It reminds me a little of the story of the Scotch servant-girl who obtained leave to have an interview with her young man. When she came back to her mistress she seemed out of humour. The lady said: "Well what is the matter? was Jock nae civil to you," she said, "Jock was civil; he was *wonderfully* civil." (Laughter.) Probably the demands had been almost too moderate. (Loud laughter.) I think perhaps in the same way it may be thought that these proposals of the Congress hardly go far enough. In the present position of things however, I think it is wiser and more prudent to keep within the most careful bounds of moderation. Mr. Yule, in his address at Allahabad, pointed out that when we bring forward any measures of reform our opponents meet us in various ways. There are four phases in which they pose before they are brought to a proper condition of mind. They first receive our proposals with ridicule, the second phase is that of abuse, from that they go on to partial concession, accompanied with misapprehension of our objects, and the last and happiest stage of all is when they entirely adopt our proposals, and wonder that these excellent measures have not been adopted before. (Laughter.) Mr. Yule pointed out that we were then mid-way between the second and the third of these stages, that is to say, that we were between the time of abuse and partial adoption. I am glad to think that ever since the Allahabad meeting of last Christmas we have considerably progressed, and that we may say that this question is now between the third and fourth stages—between partial concession and total adoption. My reason for saying this is to be found in the utterances of the authorised mouthpiece of the Government when speaking about Indian affairs. Sir John Gorst, in the House of Commons, speaking in the debate on the address in answer to Mr. Bradlaugh upon the subject of the services of the native races to share in the management of their own affairs said: "The honorable member has accused this Government of looking with an unfriendly eye on the aspirations of the natives to the share of the Government of their own country. But the truth is that no mere unfortunate charge could be made. It was not true. It is not only the policy of the present Government, but it has been the policy of every Government of India for the last thirty years to extend to the natives of India not only a share in the administration of their country but so far as is possible the management of their own affairs. (Cheers.) That is what the satisfactory assurance Sir John Gorst gave at the debate on the address, and afterwards in the debate on the Indian Budget, he spoke with special reference to these reforms of the Legislative Councils. He said the Government concurred with Lord Lansdowne, who was willing to make certain important concessions. He wished to enlarge the Councils and to give them the discussion of the Budget, the Financial Statement, and also to give them the rights of interpellation. Sir J. Gorst further said that the Government were desirous of legislating with a view to giving effect to those wishes, but that he had been obliged to advise them that this was impossible on account of the position of parties. I suppose this meant that the Government was willing to legislate if they could be assured of the support of the Liberal Party. It appears that we are waiting for Sir John Gorst equally Sir John Gorst is waiting for us. History repeats itself, and it appears as if Sir John Gorst were a sort of latter-day Sir Richard Strachan, and that we are in the position of the Lord Chatham of whom it is said:

Lord Chatham with his sword drawn
Stood waiting for Sir Richard Strachan
Sir Richard waiting to be on shore
Stood waiting for the Earl of Chatham.

If that is really the only difficulty that stands in the way of Government they certainly can be removed, and we hope that the friends of India will be able to co-operate for a forward movement in this matter for the next session. For this purpose we hope to be able to form a sort of Indian party, consisting of all those, whatever their difference of opinions in other matters, who are willing to co-operate upon the broad basis of a just and sympathetic policy towards India. (Loud cheers.)

Sir William Hunter, said: Gentlemen,—I have a toast to propose to you, which is not upon the list, but which, notwithstanding, I believe, you will drink with most sincere and universal enthusiasm: it is the toast of our host, Mr. Yule. (Cheers.) We owe thanks to Mr. Yule not only as our host of this evening, but also by virtue of the great services he has rendered to the cause of India. (Cheers.) Mr. Yule himself belongs to a class who have had to fight the battle in India: he belongs to the down-trodden class in India—the merchants of India. (Laughter.) A hundred years ago Mr. Yule's predecessors were men who not only had no political rights, but who had not the ordinary privileges of ordinary citizens. They were essentially aliens in India. The battle which a hundred years since was being fought for the British merchants is now being fought for the Indian native. (Cheers.) Therefore, it is peculiarly agreeable that a man who is known to be one of the best representatives of the British mercantile class in England, a man who was not only elected president of the Calcutta Council, but who has also assisted in the Government of Bengal in the Legislative Council should have come forward to show that the British merchants in India feel not only no fear of the movement going on in India but cherish sympathy for the masses of India. We say with regard to the peculiar service which Mr. Yule last year rendered to the Government that this was the thin end of the wedge. Mr. Yule had the courage to come forward and speak with the consent and approval of most of the leading merchants of Calcutta—a mercantile class of India who have had the courage to do battle for the privileges of Indian, and to come forward and bid you "God-speed." I have been referred to as a moderate man. I am a moderate man; but it is not for any Englishman in the midst of the political life of this country to stand on the bank and look at the stream that is passing. If I am a moderate man and abstain from politics, it is because I have proposed to myself a task which I cannot discharge if I move in politics. The history of India has yet to be written, and all Englishmen will know that the present movement is the inevitable result of the causes we ourselves have set in motion. (Cheers.) Those who misrepresent us speak of our movement as isolated, dangerous, and unimportant; but I believe this political movement in India is part and parcel of an indestructible part of that great awakening in India, which is showing itself not only in the uprising of the Indian people, but in India's commercial development and in all the signs which are springing up in its national life. We have got a great force to deal with, a force which must be powerful either for the dispersion of our Indian Empire or for the consolidation of our Indian Empire; and therefore as an old official, who has had the honour of taking part in the Councils of India, I say it is our bounden duty to use our best endeavours in India's behalf. The service which Mr. Yule rendered last year was one of peculiar merit. It has been my lot to be at some distance from London, but I have had the opportunity of hearing what people say about us. The Indian people has taken place in very serious. We were considered as a people who were dangerous to the future security of the British Empire in India. It is not too much to say that during the past year, and in a large measure owing to Mr. Yule's exertions and his power of argument, and to the dignity of his personal character, that feeling has been gradually modified, and that we are now looked upon not as dangerous but as a class of persons who ought to be watched and considered. (Cheers.) And we are very glad to be watched and considered, because we have nothing to hide. True, there is some misrepresentation in a newspaper we see every Monday morning, but there is no political movement in this country which is managed with the same moderation of speech and the same dignity of procedure as that which there is one point which was brought to my notice yesterday at Oxford. A place which is supposed to be a cynical centre, but which is extremely sympathetic to every Indian reform—(cheers)—when I was called upon to preside at a missionary meeting. Next to me sat a man who was one of the oldest representative missionaries in India, representing one of the greatest missionary societies of India, and he got up and said that with the awakening of India, and with the vast industrial development that was going on he thanked God that there was a political development going forward. (Cheers.) If we in England can only get the three great forces, the mercantile force, the official force, and the missionary force in India to work side by side in a friendly manner, I think India, we shall succeed. (Cheers.) I have once more to ask you to render thanks to our host not only for his hospitality, but for his great services to India. His hospitality is only part of his private character, it is true; but, after all, it is by his private character and its effects on the world, by his generous sympathy with the movements which are going on amongst us, of his wisdom, and the moderation and nobility of character which he has introduced into this movement, in which he bears a leading part, that we owe him our thanks. Mr. Yule has placed the political progress of India on a new and higher platform: on the platform that is of good sense, moderation, and quietly asking for the rights which every Englishman in his heart of hearts is wishing to concede.

Mr. F. Pincott, who was introduced by the chairman as an enthusiastic Conservative, said: I am very glad to be present to wish God-speed to Sir W. Wedderburn in the important duties he is going to fulfil. In this he is only carrying out the great programme of his life. During the whole of his official career he made himself famous in India by always standing and often originating objects of good to the people of that country. He is not a bird of passage, or one who has been diverted to this by some cause; he is only pursuing the even tenor of his way in now aiding this great national movement, and need not say anything of the Congress after the able exposition of our host on the present occasion; but he has been good enough to introduce me as a Conservative, and I am one, and as a Conservative I think I shall be perhaps doing some useful service by pointing out to my honourable friends points in this great movement which specially commend it to their favour and support. Everyone must be struck by the fact that the National Congress is essentially and thoroughly a constitutional movement. (Hear, hear.) Now my political friends have always had a partiality for the constitution, and for this which came before them in so thoroughly constitutional a course cannot or should not meet with anything else than their heartiest and most cordial support. What the Congress simply asks really is the grant to India of a very elementary form of constitutional Government. Now there is nothing in despotism which at all commends itself to the Conservative mind. (Hear, hear.) Therefore a movement, which is intended to grant some little constitutional privilege to a people, should commend itself to Conservative support. It has my support most cordially on that ground, and again we are great sticklers for the Kings, Lords, and Commons. (Laughter.) I am, I admit, and then looking at the Congress, we see the thorough and earnest loyalty of all who support it. There is nothing in the Congress movement, nothing in any idea they have stated, which in any manner or way derogates from the dignity or prerogatives of the Crown quite the contrary, and so if we turn to the Lords we will see the Congress does not intend to take from them privileges, but rather to enhance them. No one can doubt for one moment that the action of the Congress will promote the general welfare of the people, and, therefore, as a supporter of Kings, Lords, and Commons, I think I and all Conservatives, ought certainly cordially to support this movement, which is intended to promote the good of all classes of the community. But I must confess at the same time that this movement has not met that support from my political friends, which, I believe, it deserves—hear, hear—and I think the reason of that is that it is exceedingly difficult in this country to obtain a hearing for Indian questions. (Hear, hear.) Perhaps that arises from the fact that the knowledge of India in this country is mostly, if not entirely, derived from official sources. (Hear, hear.) No doubt the information is very good so far as it goes, but my experience of human nature is that it cannot be trusted to report upon itself. (Hear hear.) All the sources from which we gain our information are official, that is to say,—the Magistrate reports to the Commissioner, and the Commissioner to the Governor, and the Governor to the Viceroy, and the Viceroy to the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of State passes it on to Parliament, and all is very good, and if an independent gentleman goes to India one who receives the name generally of a globe-trotter, if he goes to India he picks up a lot of information, and is told a great many things, and when he comes to this country, and wishes to throw a little light upon it, he is told at once "Oh, you must have been imposed upon—if you had lived there the time we have you would know it is very different." I am sure that as soon as my political friends see the substantial character of this movement, and that it really is a thoroughly constitutional affair, they will turn round and side with you, and be as hearty in this work as ever anybody could wish them to be. (Cheers.)

Mr. W. S. Caine, M.P.I., said: should like to pay my tribute to the masterly statesmanlike speech which our host delivered at the National Congress last year—cheers—and think India owes him a very great debt of gratitude in connection with this movement. I should like to impress upon every one the modesty of the demand of the Congress. It was simply that the educated native of India should have a share in the Government of India. The reply always made by the opponents and the Congress is that the natives are already represented in the governing bodies, but that is really not so. I was very much struck with what Sir William Hunter said, viz., that these demands are the inevitable result of the action of the English Government in time past. I have often myself said that if we had not intended to give the natives of India a share in the Government of their own country they ought to have kept them ignorant—hear, hear—instead of educating them, and hundreds of thousands of the natives are University scholars, holding degrees, and yet they are excluded entirely from the Government of their own country. To give some idea of the numbers of these people in India who are not admitted to the franchise when in India, I addressed fourty-four public meetings on the temperance question and those meetings numbered from 600 to 4,000 auditors. Every one of those meetings understood everything I said; they spoke English probably better than I did, and were thoroughly educated and cultivated men. They were admitted to the Civil Service, to the medical profession, and the legal profession; but they were not allowed to have any part whatever in the Government of their own country. This is a matter that ought to be got rid of, and it can best be got rid of by practical politicians in this house taking up the question. (Hear, hear and cheers.)

Sir Wilfrid Lawson said: The only qualification he had for making a speech about India was that he knew nothing about it. He had, however, a very great regard for his friend, Sir William Wedderburn. He believed that a more honourable or earnest politician never lived than Sir David Wedderburn—cheers—and in Sir William Wedderburn they found the same qualities that had existed in his brother. The chairman had stated very clearly the way in which these reforms were treated. Somebody had said that all reform was first said to be opposed to Scripture; then it was laughed at, and then everybody knew it before. (Laughter.) This would apply to India as well as to everything else. He understood liberalism to mean nothing more than making institutions suited to men instead of the men to the institutions as the chairman had so well illustrated. He believed that no one could engage in a nobler or better work than to introduce an element of happiness and loyalty amongst the menials who inhabited the great Indian empire. He expressed the hope that the Congress might be very useful in turning attention to the great Indian problem, and getting it settled on those foundations which alone were permanent, namely, the foundations of truth, justice, and humanity.

The chairman in returning thanks for the vote which Sir William Hunter had proposed, said: It was not often that they had opportunity as Indians of talking to so many real live members of Parliament. He hoped they would give its claims the most serious consideration. They were well aware that in India they themselves could do nothing. They looked to the House of Commons as their physician, and appealed to them for healing. As the different parties in the State coalesced under the leadership of Mr. Disraeli and Lord William Russell to pass the Bill, under which their affairs were at present administered, so he appealed to them to coalesce again and to pass an amending Bill to suit the altered circumstance of the case. Then the teeming millions of India would thank them, and none would be more grateful than the leaders of this movement. They all had their business or their avocation to attend to, and the idea that the Congress made upon them was more really distracting. Their great desire was to be re-absorbed in the quiet industrial hive, when Parliament had satisfied the desires of India there would then be some peace of mind, and the only sound that they would hear from them would, he hoped, be that of the hum of the busy bees. (Cheers.) He thanked the gentlemen for accepting the invitation and also for their cordial acceptance of the toast which had been so handsomely proposed.

Dr. Clark, M.P., said, he was very glad to hear of the intention of forming a small Indian party. They had no doubt came to the transition period of Indian history. When they had a Liberal Government in power and the Marquis of Ripon and Mr. Ilbert brought in Bills of a radical character, they had an organisation in England on behalf of the Conservative party, and some of them were compelled to organise as Liberals in favor of supporting the claims of the Indian people. Afterwards when the Indian Rent Bill was brought forward his friend, Sir Roper Lethbridge, was the agent of the other side, so that the enemies of reform in India had from time to time appealed to the British people. The only way to bring about any change of a satisfactory character would be to go to the constituencies and educate them with regard to Indian matters. There were plenty of Indians here, men of ability and eloquence. There was their old friends Dadabhai Naoroji and Lal Mohun Ghose, those men and more of them ought to be in the constituencies of English people. Now that the people had taken up the matter themselves, and these four or five Congresses had been the result. The most important question of all was that of the Indian people themselves taking part in their own Government, and every one who had read the official statements of Sir William Hunter, showing that there were so many millions of people suffering from hunger, as the result of the bad system of Government, would say that this was the first question to be dealt with. He was very glad to be present, and hoped that this would be only the first of a series of meetings to be held under the auspices of the Congress.

Mr. Martin Wood said, he was exceedingly gratified, to be present and to join in the congratulations. He had watched Sir William Wedderburn's progress throughout his Indian visit, and knew how to appreciate, as he could, the kind of moral courage required in a man in Sir William Wedderburn's position taking the head of a movement, which was regarded with great apprehension by many members of his own service. On that account he ought to have special honour. (Cheers.) No doubt he would be equal to his position, only in moral courage, but in that discretion and precision which was required. He agreed with all that had been said as to the moderation of the views of the present promoters of the Congress, and was sure that their demands when understood would be responded to by men of all parties.

Mr. Justin McCarthy, M.P., said, he admired their friend, Sir William Wedderburn, for the moral that his action would be conducive to the strength of the empire by satisfying the first demands of India. He had had the satisfaction of working with Sir David Wedderburn on many occasions, and always found himself by his side, and he was perfectly certain that in his brother they had a man thoroughly able and desirous to follow in the great work. And since he was able to think a reason he had had the most thorough and cordial sympathy with the national demands of the great populations of India. He could understand most thoroughly the unsatisfactory nature of a rule which was the rule of local officials who passed on their report to the governing office in London, and were under the impression that in accepting that report that they were getting a precise and accurate account of the feelings of the people. They had been acting far too long on that system, and it was now time that they should listen to the Indians themselves. (Hear, hear.) As he understood the movement that and nothing more was what the Congress proposed to do, and they were willing to submit those demands to the clear common-sense, impartiality, and justice of the English people. When that was granted then and not till then could they make India a strong and a permanent imperial State. (Cheers.)

The chairman then, in the name of the whole meeting shook hands with Sir William Wedderburn, and wished him God-speed on his journey.

ANTI-SLAVERY CONFERENCE.

The committee of the Anti-Slavery Conference on the Suppression of the Slave Trade on Land on Friday, the 29th ulto., considered the most efficacious means of suppressing it in its places of origin. It is stated (says the *Times* correspondent at Brussels) that in the course of the discussion the representatives of Portugal wished to raise the question of the frontiers of the various African possessions of the European Powers, but this was immediately declared to be outside the competence of the Conference. According to the *Daily News* correspondent at Brussels, who relates incidents connected with the negotiations of the Conference, the dispute between England and Portugal as to Mashonaland very nearly caused dissensions among the delegates. The situation was a very embarrassing one, (till Senhor Batalho Reis, one of the Portuguese delegates, by some well-chosen words, removed all cause of misunderstanding.

The President of the Anti-Slavery Conference, in reply to a letter to Lord Vivian, the British Minister, from Messrs. Wylde, Waller, and Allen, representing the Anti-Salvery Society of Great Britain, has accepted the papers prepared by the society suggesting means for suppressing slavery and the slave trade.

The Zone in which the English representatives at the Conference propose the right of search comprises the whole of the eastern coast from the Persian Gulf to Madagascar.

The proposals of the Belgian Plenipotentiaries, says the *Times* correspondent, indicate as means of action the organisation of the necessary services in the territories under the rule or protection of civilised nations and of strongly-occupied stations, the construction of routes, especially railways, to dispense with negro carriers, the placing of cruisers on the waters of the interior, and the prohibition of the import of firearms and ammunition in the slave trade territories. The stations and cruisers are designed to initiate the natives in the methods of agriculture and the means of defence respectively. The Powers having interests in Africa are to assist each other in the repression of the slave trade. They may delegate their mission to chartered companies and may protect private enterprises for crushing the slave trade. There are also proposals in reference to the punishment of offenders, and their accomplices, the disposal of liberated and fugitive slaves, and the opening-up of negotiations with the African States which have not signed the general Act of the Conference, with a view to obtaining their adhesion to the present treaty, especially as regards the interdiction of the import of firearms and munitions of war.

The Conference was, on Wednesday, occupied with different questions relating to the publication of the reports of its labours, and also with the progress made in the deliberations of the two committees. The Conference was officially informed of the arrival of Baron Brochetti, a captain in the Italian Navy, as the delegate of that country. The British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, the Society for the Protection of Aboriginal Races, and the Society for the Prevention of the Demoralisation of Negro Races by means of intoxicating liquors, presented copies of their publications to the Conference.

A great deal has been said lately about a Ministerial crisis and modifications of the Spanish Cabinet, even to predictions of the complete disruption of the Liberal party and the dethronement of Senor Sagasta. As a matter of fact, says the Madrid correspondent of the *Times*, although there unquestionably exist difficulties in sustaining the Cabinet as at present constituted, there is no truth in the rumoured disorganisation of the Liberal party, which is as strong and compact as it has been at any time since the signal defeat of Senor Martos last summer, and probably more so, as the recent *rapprochement* renders it not improbable that a reconciliation between some of the more important Dissentient Liberals and Senor Sagasta may be arranged, including Senor Romero y Robledo and his Reformistas, and such conspicuous politicians as Senor Gamazo and Generals Lopez, Domingnez and Cassola. That Senor Sagasta still enjoys the confidence of the Queen Regent is undoubted, and it is equally certain that the country is not yet ripe for a Conservative form of government; therefore, although there may be, and probably will be, a modification of the Cabinet after the Christmas recess, or after the Budget and the Universal Suffrage Bill have passed, it will be by the retirement of one or more of the Ministers from purely private motives of health or otherwise.

"A St. Petersburg correspondent states that M. Vishnegradsky has assigned a sum of 7,000,000 roubles for the construction of the Petrovsk-Caspian Railway.

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PRESIDENT HARRISON'S MESSAGE.

The Session of Congress began at Washington Dec. 2, when the House elected Mr. Thomas B. Reed (Maine) as Republican Speaker by 166 votes against 154 for the last Speaker, Mr. John G. Carlisle (Kentucky), Democrat. The Senators and members from the new States having appeared, both Houses adjourned till Tuesday, when the President's Message was communicated.

SAMOA.

President Harrison's Message commences by stating that the year leaves few international questions unadjusted. Referring to the Pan-American Congress, the President expresses the hope that it will result in improved commercial facilities and better securities for the maintenance of peace on the American Continent. The Samoan Treaty would be productive of permanent law and order in Samoa on the basis of the maintenance of the rights and interests of the natives as well as of the Treaty Powers.

GREAT BRITAIN AND CANADA.—EXTRADITION QUESTION.

The questions which had arisen during the past few years between Great Britain and the United States were now in abeyance or being amicably adjusted. Canada had administered the fisheries during the past season with little friction, and he trusts that all existing causes of difference on this subject between the United States and Canada will soon be equitably adjusted. The President next recommends increasing the number of extraditable offences between Great Britain and the United States, and announces that a new treaty dealing with the question will soon be submitted to the Senate.

OTHER STATES.—BRAZIL.

The adjustment of the claims of the United States against Spain was not being effected so rapidly as could be desired. Alluding to the beginning of the Nicaragua Canal, the President declares:—"This Government is ready to promote every proper requirement for the adjustment of all questions presenting obstacles to its completion." The Message next expresses interest in the Anti-Slavery Congress in Brussels, and continuing states that most cordial relations exist between the United States and Germany, and that the naturalisation questions with the latter country are considered and settled to the mutual satisfaction of both. Similar questions with France, Italy, Russia, Turkey, and Switzerland continued to arise. The improper use of naturalisation was disapproved, but all duly naturalised persons should everywhere be accorded the rights of adopted citizenship. The President at the same time recommends special conventions to settle such questions. Referring next to Brazil he says:—Our friendly intercourse is interrupted, but our Minister is instructed to formally and cordially recognise the Republic when the majority of the people signify their assent to it.

A DISTURBING SURPLUS.—PROTECTION.

Turning to finance, the President announces that the receipts in the last fiscal year amounted to 387,000,000dols., of which sum 224,000,000dols. were derived from the Customs. The expenditure, including the sinking fund, amounted to 329,579,929dols, leaving a surplus of 57,000,000dols. The revenues of the current year are estimated at 385,000,000dols., and the expenditure, with the sinking fund, at 341,000,000dols., showing an excess of 44,000,000dols. After stating that similar estimates are prepared for the fiscal year ending in 1891, the President continues:—"So large a surplus demands the immediate attention of Congress, with a view to reducing the receipts as closely as possible to the needs of the Government. The presence of such a surplus is a disturbing element in business. The revenue should not be collected for the purpose of anticipating bonds; but any unappropriated surplus should be so used." The President proceeds to condemn the loaning of public funds to banks without interest. The deposits now out should be gradually withdrawn, and applied to the purchase of bonds. President Harrison further recommends the revision of the tariff—both the administrative features and schedules—with a uniform valuation at all ports, and declares it to be essential that effective measures should be taken to secure it. It is equally desirable, the Message continues, that the questions affecting the rates and classifications should be promptly decided. The preparation of new schedules being a delicate and difficult matter, the changes should be made so as not to impair the just and reasonable protection of home industries. Inequalities should be adjusted, but the protective principle maintained and fairly applied to the products of farms. The free list can be safely extended by adding to it articles not injuriously competing with domestic products. The President also recommends the removal of the excise on tobacco, and if fraud can be avoided also on spirits used for arts and manufactures. He disapproves, however, any considerable increase in the rate of coining standard silver dollars, and points out that, in the favourable conditions have contributed to maintain a practical equality of the gold and silver dollar, some of these are trade conditions which statutory enactments do not control, and of the continuance of which one cannot be certain. Safe legislation in respect to this subject must secure the equality of the two coins on commercial uses. Mr. Windom's plan for the purchase of some upon deposit silver bullion at the market value, the President declares worthy of careful consideration.

NAVY AND MERCHANT MARINE.

Mr. Harrison favours an improvement in the coast defences, restrictive legislation in reference to trusts and international copyright, and less facile naturalisation of Socialist immigrants. A further increase in the navy is also recommended. The Message favours national aid to education. It laments that the negroes in some sections have been deprived of their political rights, and recommends that legislation should be made to protect them more fully in this respect. He deplores the inferiority of the merchant marine, and favours liberal ocean mail appropriations for American steamers to Central and South America, China, Japan, and the more important islands, with a view to encourage the establishment and equalise the chances of the American lines. The President also favours a national reserve of merchant vessels similar to that of England. He concludes by expressing the view that, while economy in respect to the national expenditure is praiseworthy, a liberal and progressive policy should be adopted in the promotion of foreign commerce.

The Secretary to the Navy in his annual report recommends the building of two fleets of battle-ships, of which eight will be assigned to the Pacific and twelve to the Atlantic. In addition to these battleships he proposes that twenty coast-defence vessels shall be built, carrying the thickest armour and the most powerful guns. The problem is to get the ships built in the shortest possible time, and as with the most rapid work possible it would require twelve to fifteen years to complete the forty vessels recommended, he urges that eight armoured battleships be authorised by Congress. As thirty-one cruisers have been already built or authorised, he recommends that no more of this type be ordered, until the battle-ships and coast defenders are nearing completion. The Secretary specially condemns any plan of construction that does not provide double bottoms. He deprecates any large increase in the number of gun-boats, which he says add nothing to the real strength of the naval force. He adds that for special foreign service three more of the 1000-ton class can be utilised. The Secretary calls special attention to the lack of torpedo-boats, and recommends that Congress authorise the construction of at least five such boats of the first class. The vote asked for the Navy next year amounts in the aggregate to 25,599,253dols.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

The report of Mr. Windom, Secretary of the Treasury, presented to Congress on Wednesday, the 6th current coincides with the views expressed by President Harrison in his Message to Congress, in regard to the revision of the internal and tariff duties. The silver question is discussed at great length. Mr. Windom declares that the continued coinage of silver dollars at a constantly increasing monthly rate is a disturbing element in the otherwise excellent financial condition of the country, and a positive hindrance to any international agreement with a view to the free coinage of both metals at a fixed ratio. He recommends the issue of Treasury notes against deposits of silver bullion at the market price of silver when deposited, and payable on demand, in such quantities of silver bullion as will equal the value, at the time of presentation, of the number of dollars expressed on the face of the notes, the payment to be made at the market price of silver, or in gold, at the option of the Government, or in silver dollars, at the option of the holder. Mr. Windom also recommends the repeal of the compulsory feature in the present Coinage Act.

The National Silver Convention has been sitting at St. Louis. Messrs. Bland, Warner, Fitch, and other prominent silver advocates attended. A platform was adopted opposing the demonetisation of silver, declaring for the equal rights of gold and silver, with free coinage for both, and requesting Congress to open all the mints to the free and unlimited coinage of standard silver dollars of the present weight and fineness, to be legal tender for all debts, public or private, equally with gold. Doubts are expressed as to whether present Secretary to the Treasury favours unlimited silver coinage. His sentiment is rather believed to be against continuing the unnecessary coinage of standard silver dollars.

A grave crisis is threatened in the South Wales coal trade. For weeks the colliery proprietors and the workmen have been discussing the draft of a proposed new sliding scale, and, unhappily, most of the amendments which the men desired to make in the scale have been rejected. On Nov. 29 the workmen's representatives sent out a manifesto explaining the position of affairs. Of twenty-three proposals submitted the masters uncompromisingly reject twelve, while to several others they only partially agree. A general delegate meeting has been convened for Dec. 17 in order to consider the position of affairs. The manifesto concludes as follows:—"Seeing that our endeavours have failed by way of getting the amendments as proposed in the new scale, we now ask you what steps are to be taken in future Shall we co-operate with the English districts in seeking a general advance in wages?".

The French Government, having no intention of denouncing the Latin Monetary Convention, has declined to agree to any discussion in the Chamber on the subject.

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THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

In addition to the large amount of work which is now being carried out at the different shipbuilding yards in south Russia for the Russian Government, which includes five ironclads and several torpedo boats, orders have just been received by a German firm at Odessa from the Minister of Marine to construct two more first-class torpedo boats with a guaranteed speed of not less than twenty-one knots per hour, besides two steamers which are to be employed for coast defence, one to be stationed at Sebastopol and the other at Batoum. They are to be finished with all despatch.

In a previous telegram (says the Jassy correspondent of the *Standard*, writing on Monday night) I showed how the Volunteer Fleet steamers were conveying men from the Caucasus via Batoum and Sebastopol to the South-Western frontier, together with an account of how the defences in South Russia were being pushed forward with all speed. In every direction Russia silently but steadfastly prepares for renewal of the struggle, interrupted in 1878 by the Congress of Berlin. There never was a policy more frankly avowed, or more persistently pursued, and it must be accepted as a proof of the respect and fear Russia inspires that the other European Powers extend to these notorious projects such pacific and perilous indulgence.

The steady increase of the Russian Artillery has induced the Vienna military paper *Die Reichswehr* to compare the numbers of field guns of Russia and France with those of Germany and Austria, with a view to showing the inferiority of the Allies in that arm. Russia will soon have, in Europe, 3,320 field guns; France, 2,880—total, 6,200. Germany has 2,894; Austria will have, at the beginning of next year, 1,776—total, 4,670. *Die Reichswehr*, however, leaves out Italy with 1,620 guns, which, if added to France, restores the equilibrium between Russia and France on one side and the Triple Alliance on the other. But it is justified in calling for the increase of the Austrian Artillery, which, in the opinion of our best military critics, has been neglected since the introduction of the Uchatius steel bronze guns.

A semi-official contradiction is given in St. Petersburg to the report that negotiations were proceeding between Russia and Turkey with a view to the cession by the latter of a portion of Armenia, in return for which Russia would forego payment of the balance of the war indemnity still due by Turkey. An authoritative contradiction has also been received from Constantinople.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Kolnische Zeitung* has sent the following communication to that paper:—"Well-informed people here say that, it having come to the Czar's ears that the French Government was somewhat disappointed and uneasy at the cordiality of his Berlin visit and its possible results, the Grand Duke Vladimir, who is staying in France, was instructed to dispel its anxiety, and completely succeeded in his mission."

THE ITALIAN BUDGET.

In the Italian Chamber of Deputies on Nov. 30 Signor Seismit-Doda, Minister of Finance, made his financial statement. Dealing first with the Budget of 1888-9, he stated that the final accounts showed a deficit of 234,333,000 francs. This result was due to the decrease in the receipts derived from certain taxes, and included a falling-off of 20,000,000 francs in the Manufacturers' Tax and of 28,000,000 francs in the Customs receipts. On the other hand, economies had been effected to the extent of 21,000,000f. under other heads, which had covered various excesses of expenditure, and had left a balance of 10,000,750f.

Turning next to the Budget for 1889-90, the Minister stated that it contained no increase in the ordinary expenditure, and only a few unimportant modifications in the receipts and obligatory outgoings. These various modifications produced a decrease of 9,400,000f. in the receipts, and 7,900,000f. in the expenditure, or an improvement of 1,500,000f. on the first estimates. The difference between the receipts and expenditure, which had been set down at 48,600,000f., was thus reduced to 47,000,000f. The amount required for the payment of the interest on the public debt for 1889-90 was completely assured from the interest on the Pension Fund available, after providing for an equilibrium between receipts and expenditure in this and the following financial years. The Treasury Bonds in circulation having been set down at 285,000,000f., and the statutory advances of the Banks amounting to 10,000,000f., it was expected that at the close of the present financial year the funds available for the payment of interest on the debt would am